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OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Attitude of the Government on the Alabama Question.

Action of President Grant and His Cabinet.

Details of the Instructions to Mr. Motley.

Mr. Sumner's Speech Not Adopted as the Basis.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 13.

Since the discussion of the *Alabama* question, both at home and abroad, has taken such a wide scope, and since there has been such a decided reaction from the positions of Mr. SUMNER's speech, and since the proposition to make the question a party issue meets with little serious countenance, it becomes more than usually interesting to know precisely where the Administration stands at present. The Gladstone Ministry will, in a few days officially understand our position, and there can, therefore, be no impropriety in stating the facts as they exist.

So much has been said from this point on this subject, and such vague and contradictory accounts have been given of Mr. MOTLEY's instructions, that the public mind must be much confused respecting the precise attitude of our Government. Mr. SUMNER, while never asserting in positive terms that those instructions were based on his speech, has, nevertheless, sought to convey in his conversations the impression that he had been substantially indorsed, and he has repeatedly stated that Mr. MOTLEY and himself were in perfect accord upon the subject. This latter assertion is very possibly true. But Mr. SUMNER knows what Mr. MOTLEY's instructions are as thoroughly as does the man who wrote them, and his pride probably prevents him from making a frank admission of the completeness of his defeat. No matter what impressions he may convey in discussing the subject, it is nevertheless known here that he is much displeased with the instructions, and that they are almost entirely at variance with his views, for the following reasons:

First—Mr. SUMNER wanted Mr. MOTLEY instructed to propose a reopening of the negotiations at once on the basis of his speech. Mr. MOTLEY's instructions were precisely the reverse of this, to wit—to *make no overtures for the reopening of negotiations at present*, but await the action of the English Government and the development of events.

Second—Mr. SUMNER wanted the instructions *to cover the question of belligerency*, which, he insists in his speech, gives this Government a claim against the British Government for damages or reparation. On the contrary, *Mr. Motley was instructed to inform the British Government at the proper time that the United States, as a Government, has no claim against Great Britain for damages because of her recognition of the belligerency of the rebels.*

This whole matter was maturely considered by the President, both in Cabinet and out of Cabinet, and in the light not only of our relations to Great Britain, but our relations to France, Spain and other nations which recognized the South In these discussions, the only man who stood by Mr. SUMNER's position was Secretary BOUTWELL. Every other member of the Cabinet, as well as the President, disapproved very decidedly of the policy enunciated in Mr. SUMNER's speech, and the result of their deliberations was, as has been repeatedly stated in your telegraphic dispatches, that the Administration on this question *resolved upon the policy of non-action.*

These I know to be the facts in the case, and they define substantially the present attitude of the Administration.

I may add one word respecting the Cuban question. The President, the Secretary of War, and possibly one or two other members of the Cabinet, were strongly desirous of taking early steps toward the recognition of the insurgents. But after a careful review of the whole situation, it was formally decided that the aspect of affairs did not warrant action by the Government. This was prior to the recent revolutionary events on the Island, since which there has been no reconsideration of the subject.

CYMON.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Sentiment in Regard to the French Elections—Napoleon's Policy—Domestic Matters—Approaching Decline of the Ministry—The Races—Hon. Reverdy Johnson—Decease of a Millionaire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 29, 1869.

The opinion is fast gaining strength here that the French elections are not unlikely to result in *war*. The Empire is losing ground, and that to a dangerous extent; not even its most sanguine friends can deny this. "France," as one writer truly describes the situation, "has begun to weary of the Government of NAPOLEON." But NAPOLEON is not the man to allow the prize for which he has struggled against a host of enemies to slip quietly from a nerveless hand. He will endeavor to restore the strength and popularity of his name. But how? By throwing himself boldly into the current of popular feeling, and conceding those rights and privileges which the people think they could secure—but which they have never yet secured—under a republic? Or by a great war to wipe out the memory of Mexico and Sadowa? Either course is attended with risk. To release liberty from the chains he has placed upon it, might be to act the part of the man who set the genii free, and was instantly destroyed for his pains. Then for the other alternative—a war *might* be unsuccessful. It would not, at first, be unpopular. But it is an experiment to be thought carefully about before it is attempted.

A Frenchman who is as well entitled to be heard on any subject which concerns the drift of the Emperor's opinions as any man in his country, remarked the other day, "If we are to go to war, the Emperor would by preference choose the United States, for we have never been able to forget the ignominious manner in which we were obliged to withdraw our troops from Mexico. But there is no excuse for quarreling with the Americans—see how polite WASHBURNE was the other day! The next most unpopular Power in France is Prussia. We must, then, try to slip her wings since the American eagle is beyond our reach." This observation set me wondering on a point which has always been a standing puzzle to me—namely, why America showers all her civilities on France which hates her, which tried to induce England to recognize the South, and which is ripe for a quarrel with her at any moment? It is not enough, surely, to say that France—wishing to weaken and injure England—assisted America in her war of Independence. "Whenever you go to war with the United States," said the same gentleman above quoted, "France will ask to be allowed to range herself on your side." Why should America press her friendship upon a Power which receives it so ungraciously?

NAPOLEON, however, is now bending his eyes upon Belgium. Does he mean invasion? The *Indépendance Belge* says yes. A few days ago the semi-official papers in Paris announced that armed bands were recruiting in Belgium for the invasion of France. The story seems absurd, but there can be no doubt that it was not set afloat without a motive. It was to prejudice the minds of the French people still further against Belgium. The *Indépendance Belge* contradicted the assertion, and followed up its denials for several days. On each of these days it was seized, and its circulation totally prohibited in France. Why? If there is no ulterior movement behind this policy of calumniating Belgium, and refusing to allow the truth to appear, why does the Government sanction it?

All these inferences prove nothing, but they unsettle public feeling. The elections must be neutralized in some way. One thing, at least, consoles the Emperor. If France is not friendly to his dynasty, it certainly does not give the preference to any of his rivals. Everywhere the Orleanists have been defeated. The English journals which represent the interests of the ORLEANS family admit that their party is extinct. There has never been a period when the fortunes of that house looked more gloomy than they do at present. It is against the idea of a republic that the Emperor has to fight. Those who are hostile to the Emperor will not fail to recognize a stroke of retributive justice in this. Twenty years ago LOUIS NAPOLEON took the following oath: "In presence of God, and before the French people, represented by the National Assembly, I swear to remain faithful to the Democratic Republic, one and indivisible, and to fulfill all the duties which the Constitution imposes upon me." How he kept that oath is known to history. But history will also ask in what spirit he discharged the trust which he wrongfully seized, and it may happen that the verdict will not be so utterly against him as his enemies believe.

BRITISH POLICY.

In our own domestic affairs the only event to record is that it has been settled we shall all pay five quarters' taxes within one year—when four only are due. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. LOWE, has tried to hoodwink the public to this fact, but it is quite clear to everyone but himself. There was no opposition to the Budget. There is no opposition to *anything* now. The position of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons is an exact parallel to the position occupied by the Democrats in the Thirty-ninth Congress. They cannot even make a strong protest. The leaders appear to have thrown down the cards in despair. It would have been very easy to have made a successful stand against Mr. LOWE's scheme if the Conservatives possessed any power or influence at all; but they are for the moment thoroughly demoralized. Mr. GLADSTONE has the destinies of the country entirely in his own hands. And yet we are now at the end of May, and not one measure which will in any way benefit the mass of the people has been carried.

This fact, together with some minor but not unimportant circumstances, are unquestionably weakening the Ministry out of doors. The conduct of the Government in discharging large numbers of trained artisans from the dock-yards, and inducing them to quit the country altogether, has made a great impression—although not sufficiently great to counteract Mr. GLADSTONE's popularity. Then, of all the promises for the "social amelioration" of the people which were put forward, not one has been fulfilled. Mr. FORSTER has introduced an Education bill, but it simply plays with the subject, even with that branch of it which it professes to deal with. Taxation is, upon the whole, increased. There are also some personal causes which point to the decline of the Ministry at no distant date. First it is Mr. BRIGHT, who nearly upsets the coach; soon afterward it is Mr. LOWE. No one ever did get on well with Mr. LOWE, and no one ever will. It is said that when he took his passage for England from Australia, half the people whose names were also upon the books, withdrew them and decided to go by another vessel. Mr. LOWE is one of the most disagreeable men alive. He contrives to leave hatreds behind him wherever he goes. The secret of it is very well pointed out by the *Spectator* to-day, in an article which it would do Mr. LOWE much good to read, if he were not far too confident of his own supreme wisdom ever to take advice. He despises everybody. He thinks that God has denied brains to everybody but himself. The *Spectator* does not say this, but it admits that Mr. LOWE has no sympathy with commonplace people, of whom the world is, after all, chiefly composed. "Mr. LOWE," says your contemporary, "makes merry with a difficulty because it is one patent to commonplace minds, whereas, that is just the reason why it is a grave difficulty, and not a trivial one. The politician has to deal exclusively with commonplace men. If he takes to despising their difficulties, he takes to despising the only things with which politics, on the whole, profess to deal. No politician, however brilliant, is worth much without the largest amount of commonplace at the bottom of his genius." This is all very sensible, but of course Mr. LOWE thinks he knows better.

THE RACES.

I have said that the only event of the week is the reception by the House of Mr. LOWE's Budget. Any reader who happens to take an interest in sporting will wonder where I have been to have heard nothing of *the* race of the year, or of the "Oaks." There is time enough, however, to show that I am aware these two events have occurred. Luckily, this year they are not mixed up with any great scandal, such as that which was associated with the Marquis of HASTINGS and his mare *Lady Elizabeth*. I hear of one man, a "bookmaker," who won £50,000 on the Derby, but the losses are pretty widely distributed, and consequently do not fall with crushing severity upon any one. The reason of this is that the public took a great fancy for a horse called *Belladrum*, and believed, all warnings to the contrary, that he would certainly win the race. He never even went near it. Consequently the generous public are called upon to pay up their money, and the North country people have walked off with the greater part of it. It is perhaps a noteworthy fact that the winner of the Derby, and the second, were almost the ugliest horses in the race. Beauty did not carry the day. *Belladrum* is admitted to be the handsomest horse of the year, but he cut a sorry figure in the race. It is wonderful to think how much depends on the quickness of sight of one man in a race like this. The two horses, *Pretender* and *Pero Gomez*, were so close together at the winning post that the very jockeys on their backs could not tell which was first. The spectators were fully convinced that *Pero Gomez* had won, and so did the owner. But the judge decided that *Pretender* was a trifle ahead—"the breadth of a man's hand," as he said. It is admitted that the moment after passing the critical post, *Pero Gomez* was first. One stride made all the difference in the disposal of £250,000 or so. The backers of *Pretender* must feel that they have had a very narrow shave.

The Prince of WALES went to see the race, where, doubtless, he was much more at home than at a gathering of *savants* a few days previously, at the Royal Geographical Society. Our intelligent Prince is almost obliged to show his face at such gatherings once now and then, but the horrible way in which he is bored by the infliction reveals itself in his wonderful speeches. He had to make a speech the other night, and what he said was this: "You cannot form so full or favorable an idea of the countries described by reading of them in books as you can by visiting them yourselves." After all the education this young man has received, and all the opportunities of travel he has enjoyed, he could think of nothing better to say than this. The truth is that he seems to be utterly without capacity of any kind—I mean intellectual capacity. In other respects he is fully competent to keep up the reputation of certain members of his family now happily deceased. We shall all be very proud by and by of a King who can never open his mouth except to be laughed at.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

One of the papers has made merry over what it calls the "sanguine temper" of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. The cause is this: When Mr. JOHNSON came to this country, he took a house in Upper Portland Place. It seems that the agent inserted a clause in the agreement providing that if Mr. JOHNSON did not keep the house for the full term decided on he should pay a forfeit. It is said that he was called upon for his forfeit, and that it amounted to £2,000. The rent of the house (furnished) was, I know, £1,000 a year. If Mr. JOHNSON had kept it for a time he might easily have found another tenant, at say £600 a year, so that his loss would not have been very large. The story seems to me to tell rather against our house agents and their way of doing business than against the late Envoy. I am not acquainted with the system of carrying on transactions of this kind in the United States, but I am convinced that it would be hard to find a more rapacious and unscrupulous set of men anywhere than English house agents. They get a man into their clutches and never let him go again, if they can help it, until they have plundered him in every conceivable way. I advise all strangers to avoid them. If they want a house, let them advertise and deal with principals only. Had Mr. JOHNSON known as much of agents here as he does now, I doubt very much whether he would have employed one. As for his being "chaffed" for a "sanguine Envoy" because he did not anticipate being recalled, only ignorance can have suggested this line toward him. Is it usual for an American Minister, who strictly follows his instructions, to be dismissed after six months' service?

TRAVELING BY COACH.

The pleasures of traveling by coach may once more be enjoyed by visitors to this country. Three times a week a coach leaves London for Brighton, its route lying through a beautiful and varied country, and the "turn-out" being of the most unexceptionable description. The horses are worth £300 each, and the coach is like that which Mr. LEONARD JEROME used to "tool" so skilfully through the streets of New-York and down to the race-course and club. Now another coach is put on—this time to Windsor. It leaves every day, and is driven by a nobleman well-known for his love of horses, and by another amateur. Neither of these coaches is started as commercial speculations. The owners are private gentlemen, and they find the horses and stage. They are, however, always at the service of the public at very moderate rates, and a more lovely drive cannot be imagined than that to be had from the top of them. I hope to give you a fuller account of it some day.

DECEASE OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Here is a nice father-in-law—a man to love and be proud of—Mr. WILLIAM COOK, a warehouseman, as we say, or a dry goods merchant, as you put it, died the other day, and left to each of his sons-in-law £50,000 in money, and a fine estate. How they must revere his memory! This most excellent man—I declare I have the greatest respect for him, not having the honor of being his son-in-law—left this world worth £600,000, besides landed property. The greater part goes to his eldest son, the daughters only coming in for little clippings. But £50,000 is £2,500 a year. One can exist on that. Mr. COOK was a most exemplary man. May he sleep in peace, and may fathers-in-law like unto him be multiplied exceedingly!

L.

HAYTI.

Attack on Aux Cayes—No Results Reported—Affairs at St. Marc and at Port-au-Prince—General Tranquillity—English Insolence Rebuked.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Saturday, May 29, 1869.

The expected attack upon Aux Cayes by the land forces of SALNAVE has been made, but up to the latest advices received here from that place, with indecisive results. At first the Government troops penetrated the town, and got even into the two forts, but the rebels subsequently rallied and drove them out, the fighting being very severe, and the losses heavy on both sides. In the struggle at the forts many of SALNAVE's troops jumped into the sea and were drowned. The attack was to be renewed; but the repulse sustained by them had had a dispiriting effect upon the assailants, and it was thought that SALNAVE might not succeed in taking the city after all. The port of Aux Cayes continued to be strictly blockaded.

At St. Marc all was quiet. Twenty-three square-rigged vessels were in port, some loading with cotton, coffee, &c., for the United States and Europe. The steamer *Clara Helena* was among them. Provisions were plentiful. The troops were in good spirits and were inspected every Sunday by President NISAGE SAGET. Several fortifications had recently been built at St. Marc. News had been received there of the bombardment of Aux Cayes by SALNAVE, the only effect being to make the insurgents of the former place redouble their exertions in improving the defences of the place.

Affairs are quiet here. The monopoly decree lately issued by the Government could not be executed in its integrity. The Government, however, continue to monopolize all the coffee that was brought to market, giving it to the American merchants in exchange for gunpowder. The President is expected here overland from Aux Cayes.

At Gonaives the rebels were shelling the town night and day, and numbers of the towns-people were leaving this place for Port-au-Prince. In Jacmel, on the south of the Island, all was quiet. Several vessels were loading logwood for Europe.

The steamer *Alexander Petion* is here undergoing repairs, rendered necessary by the accident she met with in running aground near Aux Cayes. As soon as they are completed she is to be dispatched to Aux Cayes with ammunition and shell.

A decree of considerable importance to traders with Hayti had been issued. The Government having withdrawn the permission it had given to the proprietors of the English line of steamers from Liverpool to the West Indies to construct a landing in the roadstead of the harbor to the city, for loading and discharging cargo from those vessels, and the landing having been constructed contrary to the will of the Government, a decree had been issued by President SALNAVE absolutely forbidding all shipments of native produce, or loading of foreign merchandise at the said English landing. All persons disregarding the decree will be considered as dealing in contraband, and be punished and be subjected to all the rigors of the customs laws, all the goods seized and sold at public auction for the benefit of the State, as well as the vessels landing or receiving such goods, and all boats, &c., employed by them in such work; and if the guilty parties should be foreigners they will be summarily deprived of their trade licences.

Exchange here is rising; bills, 280; Gold, 280@290; at Jacmel, exchange, 300.

BEECHER'S SERMON.

The Last Sabbath of the Graduating Class at West Point.

Characteristic Discourse on the "Perfect Gentleman."

Conflict with the World More Efficacious Means of Grace than Churches or Sunday Schools.

The Soldier Ought to be the Highest Type of the Gentleman.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Sunday, June 13, 1869.

The only event of interest that occurred after I had closed my letter of yesterday was a ball in the evening at Cozzens' Hotel. It was tendered by the proprietor of the hotel to the Graduating Class of cadets, and was a very decided success.

To-morrow morning General SHERMAN is expected here, and he will very probably make an address to the cadets before he leaves the Point.

General GRANT is still here, and attracts the usual observation when out of doors.

This morning Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER BEECHER preached the "graduating sermon" of the present year at West Point. Previous to the sermon the annual inspection of the whole body of cadets was made on the parade ground by Brevet Major-General SCHRIEVER, the Inspector of the Academy. The students then proceeded to the chapel where they were joined by as many civilians as could find convenient sitting or standing room. Among the persons present were President and Mrs. GRANT, Major-General IRWIN MCDOWELL, Major-General PITCHER, Superintendent of the Academy, Colonel BLACK, Commandant of the Cadets, Major-General SCHRIEVER and General CROSSMAN. Mr. BEECHER, after the usual preliminary services, delivered the following discourse:

THE SERMON.

The fourth chapter of Ephesians, the thirteenth verse:

"Till we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

The apostle in the preceding verses has been speaking of the variety of the instruments employed in the promulgation of the Gospel. To some he gave apostles, to some prophets, to some evangelists, to some pastors and teachers. He then states generally the object for which they were given—for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, to edify the body of Christ—the general services of the Church—and then, in the passage which I have selected, more particularly he declares, "Till we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God unto a perfect man." All Churches, all ordinances, all doctrines, all sorts of moral teachers, are ordained of God for the sake of making a perfect man. And Christianity may be said to be in a general way the art of being whole men in distinction from partial men and make-believe men. It is not enough to say that Christianity tends to makes men better. It does that, but on the way to something higher. Its aim is to develop perfect manhood, "'til we all come unto a perfect man." That manhood cannot be reached except in Christ Jesus. This is not merely saying that men need divine help in all upward striving, which is strictly true. It is teaching that human nature developed perfectly becomes divine. We hold a nature in common with the divine nature. When we can work it out, free it from the accidental, the transient, the local, what is left is strictly divine, it is like Christ's. No man can be divine in scope, in degree, but in kind he may. Every oak tree in the nursery is like the oak of a hundred years, not in size, but in nature it is just as much an oak as the biggest. We are not divine in magnitude nor divine in scope, nor divine in power; but we have common natures—God and we. And this not by a figure. *Really!* One must not confound, then, Christianity and religion. Religion is the specific of which Christianity is the generic. The one is mere worship; the other is character. Religion is partialism, a very noble partialism which is the implement of one part of our nature adapted to divine things, but Christianity including this and using it, takes note of all the other faculties as well, and seeks not to make men do right things, this or that, but to create manhood in men. It would develope and perfect every power of body and every faculty of mind, and round out the whole into a perfect man. Religion did not attempt to do that, religion does not attempt to do that. Religion teaches men to pray and worship, to be obedient, to venerate, but Christianity teaches men to be men all over. Doing this it does all other things besides. Religion framed just men; Christianity holy men. Religion saves men; Christ makes them worth saving. The noble religion of the Hebrew trained men for an earthly commonwealth; Christ brought in immortality and trained men for an earthly commonwealth in order that they might become inhabitants of a higher, a heavenly commonwealth. It was because the full development of mankind required more room, new and higher formative influences, that there was a new dispensation superinduced upon the former one. It is to this fact of Christianity that I would call your attention to-day, viz., the Christian idea of perfect manhood.

And, first, consider what the nature of this manhood must be. In some respects it is predetermined by the nature of man. It is not a manhood that is to lie outside of the faculties with which we are already endowed. Grace and the divine spirit certainly recreate us, but they add nothing organic to the nature of men. Perfect manhood will require harmonious development of all parts of man's mind and body as God already made them, and so the perfect character is predetermined in some sense. There is nothing superfluous in men, there is nothing too much, there is nothing too little. There is no appetite infixed in our constitution but is useful; there is no superfluous passion, there is no force, or faculty or function that is not indispensable. The body itself is sacred, whatever men may have thought it necessary to say respecting it, and is to be cherished and honored. The great ground instincts of our nature, from which spring such infinite mischiefs by their misrule, are nevertheless indispensable conditions of power, and of power in the higher range too. The social affections, the will, the intellectual and the artistic and æsthetic departments of our nature, all these, but each in its rank and degree, are component elements of the true Christian manhood. Hear Paul: "And I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus." There is breadth for you. Manhood with him meant everything that it pleased God to put in man. And Christianity was never designed to dry up, to eliminate any faculty, but to give them expansive power, to make more of them, not less. Self-denial itself, which is commanded, is but interior discipline by which the higher faculties keep under the lower. There is a crucifying of the flesh, as it is called—a slaying and destroying; but this is not to be taken literally. Our business is not to lessen, but to regulate; not to destroy, but to educate and control everything that it has pleased God to give us. There is to be no such ascetic notion as would attempt to throw out any part of man's nature because he would be better without it than with it. A man may be enforced to limit his pride, but no man should destroy his pride. It may be necessary for a man to bring down somewhat the mountain of his firmness or obstinacy, but no man would be good for anything who had not some particle of obstinacy in him to use upon occasion. It may be necessary to restrict one's vanity, but a man who did not love praise would not be a full man. There is not one single element in the mind or the body but is necessary to a complete mind and body. There is no faculty, no impulse, no part of the mental economy, that was not adjusted with deliberate intent. One is struck in reading the letters of Paul how much he keeps in mind four points. First, totality, the whole man; next, symmetry, well proportioned, balance, excellence; next, power, the A true Hebrew, Paul seems to have had litenergetic condition of each of the several parts and of the complete whole; and, lastly, quality, or, as it may be called, beauty of character. tle of the sensuous love of beauty that characterized the Greek mind. There is little evidence that art or nature produced upon him any æsthetic impression. But I know not where, in what nation, was displayed such a sense of the beauty of moral characteristics. It was not enough that any faculty should be in action; it must have grace of action, it must have proportioned action, it must have a continuity of action. Love is commanded, but it must be love without dissimulation. The ten thousand arts which seem to some so witching in love are to be laid aside, and it must become pure as the sky in summer. Generosity is inculcated, but he that giveth must do it with simplicity. He must not be boastful; he must not do it as many rich men do—like the hen who just lays an egg and then cackles. [Laughter.] And so through all the catalogue of manly qualities. It was not enough that men should have the qualities—they must have them in strength. It was not enough that they should be strong and efficient: they must be beautiful as well, they must have grace as well as power. It is then the Christian ideal of manhood to develop man's nature in every part. A true man after Christ will be the most generous, noble, beautiful being upon the earth, the freest, the most joyous, the most fruitful. No picture was ever painted, no statue was ever sculptured, no work of art was ever conceived, half so beautiful as the living man thoroughly developed upon the pattern of Christ Jesus. Let us use then this brief opening for instruction, criticism and appeal. And first, to live well for the life to come, is the surest way to live well for this world; and to live rightly for this world is the sure way to live rightly for the life to come. We are placed in circumstances in this world such that the things next to us must receive attention. They come in upon us by every one of our senses, and must excite thought, and take up much of our time. Our duties spring out of the right using of the natural world and that civil society organized upon the natural world, and he who seeks to be a Christian by eschewing these duties, by cutting away from civil life, founded upon the natural life, seeks to divorce what God has joined together. Some men seem to think that all of morality is simple justice between man and man, and so that if they live rightly here all will be right hereafter. There is a speck of truth in this, and so there is a speck of truth in the idea of others who think that if a man would live wisely he must forsake the world, perverting that beautiful saying of the Apostle, that we should keep ourselves spotless from the world. These two must be kept together still. Men dispute which is of most importance, the forward sight upon a gun or the hind sight. In its place each is the most important. If you would take true aim you must draw the fore sight through the hind one. And must men dispute whether we shall gain the next world only or this also when we must gain the next world through this. This is the only world that we can live in at present. Human society, human love, human government is your present means of grace. This world is your drill-ground. But these means of grace are to be used as men use machines. The potter does not expect that clay will become part of the machine, that he may put it in and fashion it at once as he would. It is to be refined by the machinery and through the furnace; it is finally formed hard amid grinding and heat. And we are in this world to be fashioned by its grinding. Our multiplied industries, our social customs, arts, sciences and politics are so many influences that are chiseling and chipping and rasping us. Life and all occupations in life are so many means of grace. Sunday Schools are a means of grace, but among the poorest of them churches are a means of grace; but the toil of the hands and the labor of the understanding and the anxieties of business, and multiplied dealings with men and with things—these all are prior means of grace, and of greater efficacy. If a man is a good man only in church and Sunday School, he is a poor man. He ought to be good there; he must be a bad man that is not good in church. It is in the midst of temptation that our strength is tried; it is by temptation that we are strengthened and vitalized, and made powerful to resist. It is through temptation that God calls us to be full-orbed men in Christ Jesus. The world is grandly constituted to develop manhood in those who know how to use it. But how base, how ignoble, are they who squander in this world, who pass through the most wondrously-organized system of education uneducated, living not for manhood, but for selfishness, for pride, for pitiful pelf. How does a tool or machine pass through various shops in its construction? It goes in a lump of pig iron and is melted and rudely shaped at first. In the second shop something is given of shape to it, nothing of fineness or polish. In the next shop it has something trimmed away of its clumsiness; it is reduced in bulk. And still it goes through shop after shop to the number of perhaps twenty sets of hands, till at last it comes out a perfect tool at the other side. This is God's workshop my young friends. You are put into every shop, that is every experience or avocation, and they are to take something from you or to put something in you that will make you fit for use. Blessed is the man that gathers as he goes, something of edge of temper, of symmetry, of polish, of quality, so that when he issues from the further side it may be a perfect man. But see how men go out of this world. How, after childhood and home are past, most men gather little. Indeed, childhood and home constitute to some men the sum total of purity and virtue. They look back, not around or in them, for purity. Woe to the man who has to look back for all goodness, with whom virtue is only a memory. How after childhood and home pass do men grow worse and worse in this world. I do not mean what are known as criminals. I mean men that are admitted into society, men that would resent quickly if you said anything to their disparagement. How fast they are coming out of the various shops. One man comes out having sacrificed everything in life to his appetite. The elements of his being were moulded together, and he was put into a good workshop that he might be brought out on the other side a man in Christ Jesus; but he barters himself all the way under temptations, and comes out a swine, groveling, gross, wallowing, living for low sensual indulgence. The workshop has wasted him with riotous living. Is there anything so degraded as that? A man will be filled with resentment if you charge him with a lie, or with positive dishonesty, but he will stand and have the charge laid upon him of destroying body and soul, of having broken down health, of having corroded every noble instinct, lived more and more for the eye, the lusts, the passions; and now toward the end of life swollen with licentiousness, about to die lower than the beast. Ah! no beast falls below his nature which is to be a beast, but man does. Another man sacrifices all to power and to ambition. Power is a good thing, and if it comes to a man let him take it and use it. Ambition! A man without it will be as a man without a backbone. He needs stiffening. But power and ambition may be bought at too great a price. If a man earn them, if they belong to him in right of what he is, let him take them. If God meant him to be a leader, he will find it out. But if God has not meant him to be a leader, and he ranks ten or a score down in the scale, and he yet by pretence, and art, and lying, thrust himself up, now on his feet, now on all fours, now on his belly, he gains a place and notoriety, and in doing so, has sold himself, justice, moderation, self-control, purity, the love of God and the love of his fellow men; he has learned the place that his evil ambition devised for him, but has lost his manhood. How many are there who have given up everything that is worth having for the sake of wealth? Riches are good things. The having of riches, however, is not so much to be desired, as the not having poverty. It is what riches cut off, rather than what they add to a man, that constitutes their value. They give a certain independence to a man; they give him power to increase culture and to draw around him sources of interest and pleasure. But riches may be bought at too high a premium. It is right to be rich and to seek riches, if God has ordained so, but not if a man has parted for money with all his manhood. And these are the men that we are expected to take off our hat to. Men that look superciliously down upon poor men, pity the man that, as they term it, stood in his own light, that was too just and honest to succeed in the manner they did. They think that they have led honor captive; they have dishonored and disgraced their essential manhood. It is a base thing for a man to be put into God's workshop and come out on the other side without a single excellence. It is enough for a man walking through the cities and towns, and who sees what becomes of manhood; it is enough to turn a man's head into fountains of tears. And yet this world was made on purpose to make men purer, to grind them into shape, to temper and polish them. Woe be to the man that is burned or crushed in the process and goes into the rubbish of the universe. I call you, secondly, young men, to a Christian life, not merely because it is the way of duty, but because it is the only way into which you can find your own selves. There are motives springing from the eternal government of God; springing from His rightful authority, but there are also reasons springing from your own selves. No man can be a whole man that is not a Christian. Not that a man becomes a Christian by becoming a member of the Church, but I call men to Christ because manhood in Christ Jesus is the true ideal manhood. There is an impression current that religion is a life of restriction, that it is a pent-up, imprisoned way, full of inconveniences and losses, which are to be made up to us hereafter, and that outside of the Christian life there is a certain liberty and gayety and joyousness. They must have been poor specimens of the Christian to think that. No man is free till he has learned to live in his higher nature, and the true Christian has a creed that creates joy and liberty. It is only in learning to be a Christian that life is burdensome or restricted. But that is so in everything else. When a language is learned it becomes a source of knowledge and enjoyment, but the learning of it is tedious. In learning to be a man it is true that one has to restrain himself and to do some painful things. This is what self-denial means. Self-denial is nothing but the higher nature putting the foot on the lower nature because the ower one is impudent. While breaking in the lower nature there is, there ought to be, suffering; but when a man has at last his own consent to live a right life; when a man has obtained perfect command of his animal nature, using it for force, not for learning; when a man has learned to live in the affections and moral sentiments, and to move broad as thought itself upon the wings of the understanding, there is no man that can measure with him for joy, for luxury and satisfaction and for all liberty. No man is so free as the man that belongs to himself. Such a man does not tell the truth because the public sentiment is against lies. He tells the truth because the truth is sweeter to him than lies. He is not honorable in his dealings because it is advantageous to be honorable, but because there is an intrinsic beauty in it which he likes. Why do men like concord in music? Because the musical books so lay it down that certain notes sounded together are pleasant? No; men love harmony because it is a law of their being. I hold that everything a true Christian man does is in conformity with the fundamental notion of what is good in the human soul, and no man is so much in accordance with himself as the Christian, and therefore no man is so freely joyous. Men have come to think that tears are more sacred than smiles. No, no. Laughing is just as divine as sighing. There are men that think that sorrow has something in it more wonderfully divine than joy. Sorrow is divine, but joy was divine first. Joy is more divine than sorrow, for joy is bread and sorrow is medicine. I hold that the true Christian man is the noblest man, the strongest man, the freest man, the largest man. I want you thirdly to discriminate clearly between God's men and the Church's men. I do not call you to be men in the Church or men according to the sects, whether prevailing in times past or now prevailing. I do not speak in disparagement of the churches, for I regard them as any other machines. The churches are like anything else, to be regarded according as they do. That is the best church which makes the best men. It makes no difference in watchmaking who you get the watch from. If it were disputed whether the best watches were made in Germany, or France, or England, or Belgium, or America, how would you test it? By hearing arguments and logical reasoning on the subject? No, you would take the watches and try them, and judge that that country had the best watchmakers that sent the best watches. Now, that sect is the best that makes the most apostles, that turns out the best men. That is the best sect for everybody. And the plain common sense of our time will ere long enforce that upon the churches themselves, and it will be understood that God's manufacture of men ought to be tested by the wares they turn out. I call you not to a living church, although churches are to be used, although you are, I trust, one and all of you to be found at the altar bowed reverently to things sacred, yet after all my model man is not the narrow, local, partial model which prevails uniformly in every sect. For you must be larger than all of them; man is bigger than everything by which he grows. A man is bigger than the common school in which he is educated. A candlestick holds the butt of the candle, but it does not hold the light. Institutions of every kind are but men-makers. I would not therefore urge religion upon you, meaning Methodism, or Congregationalism, or Episcopalianism, or High Church, or Low Church, or Middle Church. I urge none of these things at all. Any man's grindstone is good enough to grind your ax. Any church is good enough for you. It is not the church—no one of them is universal, no one is preëminent over the rest, all are but so many schools, academies, colleges, in which you are to be educated. Your manhood must always be larger than any sect; it must be bigger than any human institution. The use of churches is not as hotels to live in, but to take food and refreshment in and go on to the father's house. Do not narrow and demean yourselves so much as to feel that any single sect or denomination is as big as you need and that you can find all you want in it. God did not call you to be birds to hop up and down. God called you to fly in the face of the sun over continents. Be large then, be strong, be wise, be pure and believe as God has called you you are the Sons of God. I use this truth again, as a matter of criticism, to ask you to discern between the true man and the current gentleman of life. A man must be a Christian who would be a gentleman. A man who is a gentleman should be a Christian. The current gentleman may have much in him that is good in single qualities; in single excellencies he may surpass. If a man devotes himself to a single flower, we expect him to do better than the gardener, who includes the whole range of botany. And there are men that pride themselves on their honesty and truthfulness, and their whole force of life goes into that one quality. Would you consider that a well-developed man whose nose was developed at the expense of the rest of his features? (Laughter.) He is a well-developed man none of whose parts are out of proportion. A gentleman as the world goes, frequently surpasses other men in some particular quality, because he devotes his whole soul to it; but to be a true gentleman requires that one should be a whole man. Is he a gentleman who has no higher aim in life than that of routine duty—routine pleasure without appetite for knowledge, without yearnings, aspirations for good without growth in faith, purity, love? Can you make up a gentleman by cutting a man in two and then leaving out the better half? And yet what higher claim have thousands for being gentlemen? The Christian should always be a gentleman. Because he is true and right in heart it does not follow that he should be rude and gross in manner, or indifferent to those about him. Let me, in the fifth place, beseech you to avoid a class character for manhood. In communities like our own, whenever certain elective affinities draw men into classes, the worst evils ensue. For classes are very apt to be arrogant and conceited. Men that belong to a set or class think that wisdom shall die with them. They think that they have the diameter of the world. They think that their tests of thought are the very equator of existence. Beware of classes. Join them just as a man joins a wood and his way through it. Go in them but through them. Use them not; let them use you. Be larger than any class. Beware, once more, of the narrowness of professional character, which will be your temptation. For although pride of profession and *esprit de corps*, may be turned to good account, yet pride and vanity tend to spoil all things and to make them harmful and hurtful. No profession has so many claims upon the man as mankind has. No man can afford to live on one profession. Good as any profession may be, you will be obliged, in the way of business, to live in it as much as is useful. Ministers should not be too much with ministers. Lawyers should not consort with lawyers, soldiers should seek the society of civilians. Teachers, men that deal in ideas, should talk with men that deal in wares. Men need mixing; you are not to be educated out of your fellow men but for them. No man belongs to those below him as much as the educated, the rich, the powerful. By so much as you surpass men you are their servant. "He that is chief among men, let him be the servant of all," saith the apostle.

And so, for the time is already spent and I must speedily bring to a close these remarks by which I would fain urge you to a purer, sweeter, nobler manhood, delivering you from the temptations which are in the flesh, delivering you from the temptations of your own disposition, delivering you from the temptation, which inhere peculiarly in your profession and business in life, I fain would excite in your minds a higher conception of manhood as it is in Christ Jesus. I would furnish especially for you such incitements, because in some sense there is a work given to you as soldiers which is given to no others. You ought to be better than most men, because your work is vicarious; you labor for the Government, you stand for the country. It is for you to be the right hand, the executive hand of the Government of the land. You need not be cruel because you are warriors. For war may be discipline; it is the symbol of justice, of law, of liberty, of society. We have but just passed through a war that with all its incidental cruelties and its horrors of detail will be looked back upon when we have drifted so far that we can see it in perspective as a sublime struggle for national unity, for liberty, for human happiness; and all the blood-drops, and all the tears, and all the wrecks and desolations will pass out of view, but no man can measure the abundance of that good which will spring up in consequence of it. You are a part of the Government; it behooves you to represent to men something more than common men do. It is yours to guard the flag which has now more to tell the world than any other flag. Now, thank God, it is clean. Once there was blood upon it; not a drop now. Once the stars that were in it were but lights with the background of barbaric slavery—lights feebly shining out of midnight; now they are the stars of hope the world over. And those stripes on the flag are no longer stripes of cruelty and bloodshed; they are the auroral light that plays upon land and sea as you bear it round the globe. It is a blessed thing to be the guardian of it. You belong to a profession rendered honorable not alone by men abroad. Already in our land we have thousands and thousands who have sprung from the loins of this venerable school, upon whose name rests glory and immortality for their skill, for their endurance, for their wise victories, yet more for their humanity, for their moderation and for their unambitious patriotism; nor are any stories of battles, sieges, marches, so sweet, so musical to me as the story that of the five chiefest men whom this war lifted from obscurity into fame there is not one of them that is not the brother of the other, that they are without envy, without jealousy, without rivalry, and firmly clasped they stand hand in hand to show the world what American soldiers and officers should be. While NAPOLEON could hardly hold his armies together in consequence of the jealousies of his Marshals, our armies were cemented together by the firmness and the wisdom and the concord of the chiefest men whom this school has bred. And my young friends, you that abide at home, I beseech you aim at a higher aim than merely school knowledge. Take your inspiration from that text of the Book which I have used, that you may gain a conception of how to live after a truer model of manhood than any you have yet filled. And now that you go forth from this place, what can I or any man ask better for you than that you may possess larger emotions, purer aims, better resolves, than those that in your best hours, on the mountain-top of your contemplations, you framed for yourselves? May the blessings of Almighty God go with you; may the blessings of Christ and the Holy Ghost never depart from you; wherever you are, whether among friends or in trials, in battles, in wounds, in sickness, far away in the wilderness surrounded by savage foes, or departing amid the thunder of battle, may you never lack comfort; may He who loved your father and mother, may He guide your steps all the days of your lives; may He never forsake you in the hour of anguish and trial, and from earthly manhood may He reach out to you that manhood in Christ Jesus which is perfected only in the heavenly land.

The Origin of Decoration Day.

From the Richmond (Va.) State Journal.

The *Enquirer & Examiner* publishes some reflections of the NEW-YORK TIMES on the Decoration Day ceremonies; but it very unfairly omits the most important point made by the TIMES. It reprints only that portion of the article which is unfavorable to the North, and fails to give Mr. RAYMOND's rebuke to the South for the responsibility of inaugurating these ceremonies—for beginning this "war of the roses"—for no other purpose than to keep alive the animosities, resentments and heart-burnings engendered by the war. Your ladies began it two years before the Grand Army of the Republic resorted to it as a measure of retaliation. They had no precedent in this or any other country for it. The soldiers who had fallen in all the previous wars in America, had been permitted to sleep their last sleep on the fields where they fell, and the ground was hallowed by their dust. No thought of collecting them in cemeteries, and devoting one day in the year to strewing their graves with flowers, was ever entertained by our ladies. It was sufficient that their names were writ on the scroll of fame, and enshrined in the hearts of their countrymen. Not so, however, with our civil strife. Its rancors must not be permitted to die out; but each year the ghosts of the dead must be invoked to renew the slumbering animosities of sectional hate, to keep open the wounds of the war, and teach their little children that vengeance is a holy duty, which they must study to accomplish. It is unfortunate that this "battle of the flowers" should have begun; but the ladies of the South are responsible.

Governor Geary and the Cabinet.

From the Harrisburg (Penn.) State Guard June 11.

A rumor prevailed on our streets yesterday, started by some busy-bodies in Washington, and telegraphed over the country by interested parties, that President GRANT had tendered Governor GEARY a position in the Cabinet. This was made the more plausible, inasmuch as Governor GEARY was in Washington on Wednesday and had an interview with the President. It was stated that the result of this interview was that a seat in the Cabinet was tendered Governor GEARY.

We are authorized to pronounce this report entirely unfounded. President GRANT has not tendered Governor GEARY any position whatever, nor has the Governor asked for any position in the gift of the President. It is true that these two gentlemen had a private interview in Washington on Wednesday, but it related entirely to private matters; the conversation was of a friendly nature, and of no possible interest to the public.

Governor GEARY has long been a warm friend of General GRANT, and his feeling of friendship for the President has been fully reciprocated. He has not asked for any appointment, and is not now an applicant for any office at Washington. His position as a candidate for the gubernatorial renomination in Pennsylvania is well known to the people, and in this position alone does he stand.

The Murder of Colonel Crane, in Jackson, Miss.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal, June 9.

We learned last night by a special telegram from a correspondent at Jackson, Miss., the particulars of a horrible tragedy enacted in that city yesterday, by Colonel E. M. YERGER, who is well known in this city as the originator or mover in an extensive immigration scheme, and whose speech on immigration at the late Commercial Convention was published by us a few days ago. The victim was Colonel T. G. CRANE, of the United States Army, Chief of Subsistence for the Department of Mississippi, and lately the acting Mayor of Jackson. The circumstances, as detailed in our dispatch, are as follows:

During the absence of Colonel YERGER in this city, a piano of his was seized, according to law, for his taxes, which were overdue, and was sold, the purchaser being Colonel CRANE. There had been some hard feeling between him and YERGER about some previous transaction, and as soon as the latter arrived in Jackson, day before yesterday, he demanded personal satisfaction from CRANE.

The dispatch says CRANE, being unarmed and having no idea of a personal rencounter, met him on the street yesterday morning, and made, or attempted to make, a mild explanation. On this YERGER grew furious, and seizing CRANE, whirled him around, using the grossest language to him. CRANE resented this, and struck him with a light rattan. YERGER instantly drew a "thug knife," (a knife, the handle of which is at right angles with the blade, the blow being delivered from the shoulder,) and stabbed the unfortunate man three times, the wounds severing the heart and producing instant death. A Coroner's inquest was summoned, and, after hearing the testimony, returned a verdict of "willful murder by E. M. YERGER." YERGER was immediately arrested, put in heavy irons, and carried under guard to the military camp, where he now lies. The citizens, with whom Colonel CRANE was a favorite, deeply deplore the act, and YERGER has no sympathizers.

Peculiar Family Arrangements Interfered with by the Law.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

A very curious instance of an exchange of wives by parties formerly residing in Salisbury, in this county, has just been developed here by the arrest of two of the offenders. Their names are GEORGE F. and ANNIE R. GODSOE, and CHARLES H. and SARAH LIZZIE LOWELL. LOWELL was married in 1856, and GODSOE was married in 1862. Both parties resided for some time in Salisbury, where, in December, 1868, each becoming dissatisfied with their companions, and their connubial associations, the two husbands with their wives went to a lawyer and entered into a written agreement to separate and not to hereafter interfere with each other. They then went to Portsmouth, N. H., where Mr. GODSOE was married to Mrs. LOWELL, and Mr. LOWELL to Mrs. GODSOE, since which time they have been living together in the conjugal relations, immediately following what may be termed the process of "simple divorce," which took place at Salisbury. Mr. GODSOE and his paramour, Mrs. LOWELL, having become residents here, were complained of by parties knowing the circumstances, for their illegal connection, and were arraigned before Judge CARTER, to answer to the charge of bigamy. LOWELL and his companion, Mrs. GODSOE, residing in Amesbury, were also arraigned, and each bound over in the sum of $500 for their appearance at the October term of Court. Failing to obtain sureties, the parties are in custody. There was no evidence, we believe, that the new and somewhat peculiar arrangements were otherwise than pleasant, but the moral aspect of the case was offensive.

A Young Lady Outraged and Murdered by a Negro.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

LEXINGTON, Va., Wednesday, June 9, 1869.

Our community has been shocked by a horrible crime which was perpetrated some eight miles below here on Sunday evening last. The confession of the negro and other incontrovertible testimony elicit the following facts: Miss SUSAN KITE, a young lady of high respectability, was on her way to church, when a negro named, JESSE EDWARDS met her, dragged her into the woods, outraged her person, and then murdered her and threw her body into the river. Suspicion fell upon the negro, and when, after pursuit, he was arrested, he confessed the murder, but insisted that it was in "self-defence." He told where the body could be found. It has been recovered, and the examination before the Coroner revealed the full enormity of the crime. The negro now makes full confession, but even without his confession the proof of guilt is conclusive. The fiend was lodged in jail on yesterday, and was this morning brought before the Mayor and committed for trial. The young lady was about 18 years old, and bore a high character in the community. Five of her brothers lost their lives in the Confederate army.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.—MR. THOMAS BARRETT, of this city who served upon the jury at the trial of Professor WEBSTER, requests us to say that he is not the person who wrote the letter to the New-Orleans *Times*, to which reference was made in this paper yesterday. The writer of the letter was evidently familiar with some of the circumstances, and with the names of the jury. His use of the name of Mr. BARRETT and his pretended confession was doubtless a freak of insanity.—*Boston Advertiser, June 10.*

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The True Point Made Clear—English Conduct in the Rebellion—The Precedent of Rebel Belligerents—The End—A Chapter in American History—True Principle of Settlement.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, June 9, 1869.

After all the discussion about our relations with England, there is still a point which, it seems to me, has not been made clear enough, either as to American feeling or English responsibility. I will endeavor to explain it. It is the action of England in regard to a great principle of international policy. It does not grow out of law, but out of facts.

The state of facts in the war was this: A portion of our country was in rebellion or insurrection. It matters not whether that was a great or a small part. It was what Mr. LINCOLN characterized it—an insurrection against the Government. Well, no sooner had that insurrection got under full weigh, than the British Government recognizes those insurrectionists, rebels, or whatever you choose to call them, as equal belligerents with the Government against which they rebelled! By that act they compelled our Government to treat the rebels as equals in arms, entitled to all the laws of war. Now, observe that one nation can know another only through the Government, and that the English Government, while it kept a Minister at Washington, had no right to know any portion of the American people, officially, except through the Government. In defiance of this clear principle of public law, the British Government acknowledged the rebels as equal with the very Government to which they had accredited their Ambassador! Mr. GLADSTONE, the present Premier of England, publicly said that JEFFERSON DAVIS had created a nation. Of course, this was intense nonsense, which GLADSTONE lived to repent of. But, mark you, this proved beyond controversy the true feeling of the British people at that time. In perfect consonance with this, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, then Premier and head of GLADSTONE'S party, elevated, so far as the British Government had the power, the rebels against the Government to which they were formally sending an Ambassador, into an equality with this Government! Probably no greater national insult was ever offered to any Government. At that moment the British Minister should have been ordered to leave Washington. But, in the great, momentous conflict we had on hand, prudence required that Mr. LINCOLN should do exactly what he did—hide the nation's indignation under the mere covering of diplomatic courtesy. It was wise. We could afford to leave time to right such wrongs as that, and, be assured, they will be righted. But let us hear calmly every excuse and motive by which the British Ministry attempts to vindicate its conduct. The first reason given was, that Mr. SEWARD had recognized the rebels as belligerents, by blockading the rebel ports. This is downright nonsense. If a Government has not a right to shut its own ports, what has it a right to do? Blockading is only shutting the ports—a right which our Government may exercise at any moment or in any way. The next reason is, that some of their own people might be implicated; what business had their people in rebel ports after they were blockaded? Such were the flimsy and worthless excuses made for the conduct of the British Government in aiding, as far as it could, an insurrection against the Government of the United States. No man of common sense ever supposed it to be the result of any other principle than a jealous hatred of this country, willing to destroy, but afraid to strike while the wounded lion was yet alive. Now, observe that I hold the British Government had a right to do all this if it chose to take the consequences. The feeling which any foreign nation has toward us is no cause of war, and no ground for extra charges in a bill of damages. But it is evidence of the animus by which damages were caused; and a caution as to the manner in which such a nation shall be treated. If the British Government did not choose to be friends with us in a great national crisis, be it so; but let them not have the impudence and the hypocrisy to claim friendship or impartiality for such acts as these; or to set up the laws of nations as a protest. Here let me say there are no laws of nations applicable in this matter to the United States. This Republic stands unique among nations, and by the principles of its existence cannot be subjected to any laws made by Monarchical Governments. Besides which, except in the Prize Courts, there are no authorities on public law except public writers—such as GROTIUS, VATTEL, RUTHERFORD, &c. No Government has any right to know rebels in another country till they are prepared, by recognizing them as independent, to take part with them in the war. And, now, one of the main questions in our controversy with England is, whether their conduct in our rebellion shall be a precedent in future rebellions against established Government? For my part I am willing to let the case stand, and take that precedent as our law when Ireland or a Province of France shall rebel. The time is not far when the force of that precedent will enable us to cover the ocean with privateers under rebel flags. We can bide our time. Can England afford it? Can France afford it? If Europe wants the barbarous principle of putting rebels and pirates and incendiaries on a level with regular government let them have it. They shall drink that cup to its dregs. They are the inventors of the poison, and they shall swallow it. As to the case of the *Alabama*, nothing can be plainer. Mr. LAIRD, in a recent letter, states, what probably hundreds of witnesses could have proved without him, that the *Alabama* was fitted out in open daylight as a war vessel, intended for the Confederate service; and that the Custom-house officers were on board every day, and the Government knew perfectly well what the object of that vessel was. The Government purposely made itself liable for the damages caused by her. I say *purposely*; for go back to that day and you will see that the rebels expected to triumph, and that the Governments of England and France expected so also. When the *Kearsarge* sunk her opponent, the boats of English officers were round to take up the pirate crew. The Americans who were in London and Liverpool heard the loud and constant sympathy of the British with the rebels. No doubt the prevalent feeling in England—that which influenced the Government—was that the great object of dividing the United States would be accomplished without their assistance, and therefore the expenditures of a war were unnecessary. It was this feeling which caused the *laches* of the Government in the case of the *Alabama*. With the feeling we have nothing to do; but with the action we have. England is clearly liable for all the damages done by the *Alabama*, and all the incidental damages growing out of it.

The speech of Mr. SUMNER was not a speech of rhetoric. It had as little rhetoric in it as any good speech I know of. It was a speech of facts. It does not follow, however, that because England has made herself liable to such an immense amount, that we must press our claims to an extreme point. This is never wise, and certainly not magnanimous. Nor does it follow that we must go to war in order to get reparation. Time is the great revenger. Time will bring its revenge for us and for all nations who seek to do justice. Let that precedent stand unsettled, and the sun will not rise with more certainty than that England will be made to suffer tenfold what she inflicted. Nations have to be punished for their sins in this world, and history is full of those awful punishments by which the Providence of God has administered justice upon nations for their wrongs, outrages and cruelties.

The articles in the British newspapers show that they are again misunderstanding us as weakly and as badly as ever. It seems impossible to teach them a single correct idea on the principles and motives of the American people. The English papers say that after the rejection of the treaty by our Senate, and the speech of Mr. SUMNER, any European power would have assumed war as the consequence. Why? Can we not argue; and can we not wait for the opportunity of striking a blow? Of all long-sighted people in the world the native Americans are the most so. They know there is a future near at hand in which we shall settle these accounts, however long they may be. But there is a chapter in our history which should have been known to British writers, and which may be recalled for our own benefit; and which is exactly in point as to our probable conduct.

After the adoption of our Constitution, and many years after the peace of 1783, the British held forts within our territory, and refused to give them up; not only this, their officers and agents gave arms and ammunition to the Indians, and incited them against the whites of this country. Soon after this BONAPARTE issued his Berlin and Milan decrees, and England in return her Orders in Council, and by which American ships and seamen were confiscated on every sea. No more attention was paid to American rights than if we had been South Sea Islanders. Then came the impressment of American seamen. During all this period the American Government was remonstrating, claiming its rights, asserting the justice of its cause, and demanding damages, and at last laying embargoes. At last, after twenty years of continual suffering and claiming, came war. In that war England lost every one of the claims which she had vaingloriously set up—and more, her prestige as a nation omnipotent on the seas.

This chapter of history is instructive upon the working out of such problems in this country. It shows, also, clearly, as to what the end is to be. The way to a just settlement is very plain. The United States can well afford not to demand remote or contingent damages, and England can well afford to make some reparation for what she well knows was a great wrong; and that reparation should include a settlement of the great question of belligerent rebels, not rights. Of all Governments, England is the most interested in defending Government against rebellion. Does she mean to leave her precedent on record for the benefit of future rebels?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Beautiful Snow and Other Poems.* By J. W. WATSON. (Philadelphia: TURNER BROTHERS & Co.) Most of the poems that compose this neatly-printed volume have already found many readers and admirers in the columns of two of our most widely-circulated weekly papers, and will be warmly welcomed in this more permanent form. Few newspaper poems bear transplanting into books. They are generally forgotten as soon as read, without serious loss to literature. But these poems possess more than ephemeral interest. They display a lively and pleasant fancy, many of the qualities of true pathos, and genuine, hearty sympathy with the joys and sorrows of humanity, while the versification is varied and flowing. The poem which lends its name to the book, "Beautiful Snow," treats a well-worn subject with originality and feeling at once delicate and intense. The despair of the wretched outcast as she watches the falling of the pure, beautiful, yet cold and unfeeling snow, and remembers that she was once as fair and pure, is depicted with true artistic effect:

"Once I was fair as the beautiful snow,
With an eye like its crystals, a heart like its glow;
Once I was loved for my innocent grace,—
Flattered and sought for the charm of my face.
Father,
Mother,
Sisters all,
God and myself, I have lost by my fall.
The veriest wretch that goes shivering by
Will take a wide sweep, lest I wander too nigh;
For of all that is on or about me, I know
There is nothing that's pure but the beautiful snow.

* * * * *

Fainting,
Freezing,
Dying alone,
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for my moan
To be heard in the crash of the crazy town,
Gone mad in its joy at the snow's coming down;
To lie and to die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful snow!"

Such poems as this and those entitled "Dead," "Ring Down the Drop," "Farmer Brown," and "Missing: Private William Smith," take strong hold of the heart and memory, and will live long because they touch many chords of human sympathy. We have no doubt that the title-poem alone will secure for Mr. WATSON'S book a large and permanent circulation.

—*Journal of Social Science:* Containing the transactions of the American Association. No. 1. June, 1869. (New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.) There are few thinking men who will not hail this first step toward interesting the public in the labors of the Association, with real satisfaction. In no country more than in America, where the whole fabric of society is in a condition of growth and gradual development, is there opportunity to observe and collect the statistics of life. And nowhere are there so many reading and thinking persons among the people, who are ready to be interested in the array and discussion of such garnered facts when they are presented with clearness and with direct bearing upon a purpose. In America there is not only a vast field for the material labor of the Sociologist, but also a notable chance for accomplishing good by interesting a large reading public in the topics dealt with, and forming a strong public opinion for the support of such practical reforms as are brought into a condition of organization—making popular appeal for distinct and well-understood plans. The American Association is an organization which purposes to supply for America the very important work carried on in England and the European Continent by several similar associations, out of which indeed this one has grown. The *Journal* of the Association is a very handsomely printed pamphlet, containing selected papers and reports read at various times before the Association. The various topics, all of vital and abiding interest, are discussed in the liberal spirit which science exacts of her votaries, aiming at positiveness only in matters of fact, and for the rest being content with suggestiveness. The names of the authors shown in the table of contents are guarantees of valuable information and pertinent application of the same. The articles consist of a "Historical Sketch of Social Science," HENRY VILLARD; "Inspection of Country Schools," JOHN D. PHILBRICK; "University Education," GOLDWIN SMITH; "Texas Cattle Disease," JOHN S. GOULD; "Public Charities," F. B. SANBORN; "Method of Diffusing Knowledge," HORACE GREELEY; "Protection of the Ballot," CHARLES F. ADAMS, Jr.; "Civil Service Reform," SAMUEL ELIOT, (President of the Association;) "Some Topics in Criminal Law," HENRY W. TORREY; "People's Banks of Germany," HENRY VILLARD; "Economic Education," Anonymous; "Economic Results of the Emancipation of Serfs in Russia," N. TOURGENEFF, (the great advocate of that reform;) and, finally, fifty pages of General Intelligence, home and foreign, in all matters of Sociology. The range of topics is wide, the selections judicious, the treatment admirable. We wish the new-comer all success.

—*Typhaines Abbey.* By Count A. DE GOBINEAU. Translated by CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D. (Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.) The translator has given an idiomatic and spirited version of this curious Tale of the Twelfth Century—a tale which is rather removed from the sympathies and partialities of the general run of readers. In reading any sort of a novel purporting to be historic in its character, people are almost always disposed to bring it into comparison with what Sir WALTER SCOTT has done in that line—a rather severe test, for very few historical romances can stand it. Mr. JAMES suffers terribly from it, and so does BULWER LYTTON, a writer so very clever in some other respects. Compare his Harold with Ivanhoe, or even with the Talisman. If we turn to the celebrated VICTOR HUGO we find his great historic romance, *Notre Dame*, written pretty much in the spirit of an antiquarian and black-letter student who would make the most of the curiosities of the bygone times, and bring in their social peculiarities in a prepense and critical way for effect, instead of interweaving them in a subservient manner with the warp and woof of the story. This "Typhaines Abbey" has an inferior kind of resemblance to *Notre Dame* in that respect, being chiefly meant to illustrate the ways and thoughts of the people, as well as of the noblemen and priests of that crusading Twelfth Century. The book is less a tale than a narrative, having some good points and scenes, but the genius to reproduce the natural life of that departed age is wanting. Typhaines is not Torquilstone. For the rest, the work, in a dry, bustling way, will give the reader some idea of those wild and willful doings of mediæval France, which are alluded to by MONSTRELLET and FROISSART and other writers of their times.

—*Mr. Pendleton's Cup.* By GRACE GAYLORD. (Boston: HENRY J. YOUNG & Co.) This story for boys is certainly one great merit—that of an animated and happy style—and is full of incidents and drollery such as they usually like—next to sitting on the front seat of a wagon alongside the driver, and holding the whip from time to time.

—*Hilt to Hilt.* By JOHN ESTEN COOKE. (New-York: G. W. CARLETON.) The narrative or narratives of this book are written in a light, soldierly style, which seems to express very truly, perhaps, the dashing and reckless movements of the "Partisans," "Night-hawks," and all the rest of those who made themselves so busy and formidable on the debatable ground of the Shenandoah Valley, while EARLY and SHERIDAN were trying conclusions in it. It is curious to observe what vivacity and entertainment can be drawn out of a subject so unlucky in itself, so full of mischief and suffering and melancholy reminiscences. With regard to the literature of such things, we have no idea that "Colonel SURRY, of the Eagle's Nest," can write and describe as well and graphically as any of the other irrepressible people who drew pens and flourished them in the late controversy, which all sensible people will try to forget as soon as possible.

—*Squad Instructor in the Broadsword.* By A. J. CORBESIER. (Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co.) Mr. CORBESIER offers, without being aware of it, very probably, a very curious and recondite recommendation of his book in the name he bears, the larger half of which, that is, its first five letters, having the meaning of "sword" in many old languages. It carries another certificate of a more modern and practical sort, in the cartel of approval written by Vice-Admiral PORTER; and there is still another recommendation, very plain to us and all non-military critics, in the excellent plates, or, more properly speaking, cuts, which represent the various attitudes of the gladiator—the guards, the thrusts, the parries, the ripostes, the moulinets, &c. No doubt the book has, along with these, its intrinsic recommendations, too, all of which we very cheerfully take on trust, and so commit Mr. CORBESIER'S little book to the favorable reception of all those who love sword-exercise.

—*Unforgiven.* A Novel. By BERRIEDALE. (New-York: GEORGE S. WILCOX.) After guessing for some time to no purpose at the character of this book from a contemplation of the name, "Berriedale," we opened it, and found that, though far from being brilliant, it has some feeling in it, with a moral and an attempt at character which, if "Berriedale" is juvenile, have in them a certain amount of promise.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Day of Death and Deviations—Action of Magistrates and Coroners—Ungarnered Rascality of the Sabbath—The Knife and Pistol Rampant.

The field of City crimes and casualties being gleaned yesterday, returned a goodly product, and the result is herewith epitomized as a fair sample of a tumultuous metropolitan Sabbath day and night.

A CHARGE OF MAYHEM.

WILLIAM J. COFFEE, of No. 218 West-street, appearing before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, narrated how, in passing through Spring-street, at 1 o'clock in the morning, when near Greene-street, he was attacked by JOHN BURKE, and how a rough-and-tumble fight ensued. Finally BURKE got COFFEE under him on the pavement, and getting his little finger in his mouth, bit it off. The Police arrived at this juncture and BURKE was taken into custody. Being arraigned before the Magistrate he pleaded not guilty, but was held on the charge of mayhem, and was committed in default of $2,500 bail for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions.

MALICIOUS LARCENY.

The next savage called to answer before the same Magistrate was one JOHN REILLEY, who being employed to repair the roof of No. 308 East Twenty-second street, found there a chemical apparatus worth $50, belonging to GEORGE W. GESNER, of No. 710 Broadway, and which he is alleged to have deliberately destroyed for the sake of selling the material to a junk dealer for a trifling sum. He declined to make any answer to the charge until advised by counsel, and was committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

MADAME BYRON RELEASED.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago JOSIANE SCHNAUTZ, better known, however, as Madame Byron, the clairvoyant, was arraigned before Justice DODGE on a charge of false pretences, made by Miss HERMINE E. GOULET. The case has been since pending under examination and a great amount of testimony taken on both sides. Yesterday the Magistrate rendered a decision in the case, and finding that the charge was frivolous and unsupported by evidence, and further, that it had been instituted from improper motive, dismissed the complaint and discharged the accused from further liability.

THE WHEATON ABANDONMENT CASE.

Some time since Mrs. EMELINE WHEATON brought an action of abandonment against her husband, Dr. HENRY WHEATON, and the case attracted some attention in consequence of the high social connections of the wife and the official position of the husband, who was and is the boarding officer at Quarantine. The marriage was contracted in 1862, and the abandonment, which is stated to have occurred about a year ago, is not denied by the defendant. The case has been pending for some weeks, and was not decided until yesterday, when Justice DODGE found for the plaintiff, and ordered the defendant to pay her $10 per week for her support, and also to give bond in the sum of $500 for his good behavior for one year.

MISSING A MURDER.

EDWARD COPPERS, knowing or having imagined that two of his female friends had been insulted by STEPHEN H. MALONEY, proceeded to fight it out with that person when he met him on the corner of Pearl and Park streets. MALONEY drew a pistol, which he fired at COPPERS, but the ball whizzed harmlessly past his head; in consequence of which fact MALONEY was only required to answer for a felonious assault when arraigned before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, yesterday morning. Even that was beyond his ability, and he was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A BELLIGERENT BRUTE.

At the hour when the day of peace began JAS. O'CONNELL, of No. 29 Rose-street, proceeded to beat his wife with such violence that her life was jeopardized. Her cries attracting the attention of Officer HAIGHT, of the Fourth Precinct, he went to her assistance, but was met at the door by O'CONNELL, who was armed with a hatchet, and threatened to beat in his head if he should attempt to enter. HAIGHT then grappled with the ruffian, but before he could secure him received several severe wounds on the head from the hatchet, but, fortunately, none proved to be dangerous. O'CONNELL was finally captured, and being taken before Alderman COMAN at the Tombs, yesterday, that acting Magistrate required $1,000 bail for his appearance at the General Sessions, which not being furnished, he was committed to prison.

WORDS AND WOUNDS.

JOHN SKELLY, of No. 32 Elizabeth-street, went into the saloon of JOHN LOFTUS, No. 138 Leonard-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, and soon succeeded in getting into a quarrel with LOFTUS, MICHAEL SPROULLS, MATHEW MCGOWAN and JAMES CONNORS. Blows followed words, and SKELLY was run into the street pursued by the party. When he reached Baxter-street he turned upon SPROULLS, who was foremost of his pursuers, and dealt him a blow with a knife which caused a severe scalp wound. At this moment the other men came up, and some one of them plunged a knife in SKELLY'S thigh so inadroitly that only a flesh wound was caused. By this time the Police arrived, and, capturing the entire gang, SPROULLS was taken to his home, No. 184 Elizabeth-street, and the others having been locked up for the remainder of the night in Captain JOURDAN'S Station-house, were yesterday committed by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, for further examination.

PIRACY.

B. H. M. MORRISON, of the bark *Annie*, lying at Pier No. 23 East River, at an early hour yesterday morning discovered one WM. SCHMIDT putting off from the vessel in a small boat, in which was a chest of tea valued at $100, which had been stolen from the bark. He succeeded in overhauling and capturing the pirate, who was yesterday arraigned before Alderman COMAN, when he claimed to be an inoffensive carpenter, living at No. 19 Cherry-street. He was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On the 2d of April last, GEORGE SCHEPP, aged 10 years, who lived in the tenement-house rear of No. 11 Crosby-street, was struck by some falling timbers while playing in an old house on the opposite side of the street, which was being torn down, and received injuries from which he died yesterday. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest in the case.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Two weeks since JAMES DAVIS, aged 47 years, was riding on a truck in Hoboken, when a bar of iron lying on the bed of the truck was caught in one of the wheels, and, being whirled up with great force, struck DAVIS on the head, inflicting injuries from which he died at a late hour of Saturday night, at the New-York Hospital. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

THE CANAL-STREET CASUALTY.

An inquest was commenced by Coroner FLYNN, at the Fifth Precinct Station-house, in the case of THOMAS LOWERY, the boy who was killed Saturday afternoon by being run over by a freight car of the Hudson River Railroad, in Canal-street, near Greenwich. An eye-witness testified that the train, which was drawn by a dummy-engine, was going at the usual rate of speed, and that all the usual precautions against accidents were taken. At the time the boy fell under the car there were about fifty boys on the train, stealing a ride despite the exertions of the train hands to keep them off. It further appeared that one of the conductors in attempting to put some boys off at Twenty-first street and Tenth-avenue, had been seriously injured. Some further testimony was taken tending to exonerate the train hands, when Coroner FLYNN released THOMAS MCDONALD and JUSTUS DEARMAN, the engineer and conductor, upon their own recognizances, and adjourned the case until this morning.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a fracas occurred in the alley-way of No. 86 Catharine-street, when ANDREW HEALEY was stabbed in the arm and side by a man named JONES, who escaped arrest by immediate flight. As no Police surgeon could be found, Dr. DWYER was called, and, having dressed the wounds, was leaving the house in company with Mr. JOHN J. HOGAN, of No. 72 Johnson-street, Brooklyn, and was in the alley-way, when HOGAN was stabbed in the arm by some unknown man, who rushed past him and escaped.

YET ANOTHER ASSAULT.

Yesterday, about noon, PATRICK BLOOMFIELD going into the house, No. 25 East Houston-street, he was attacked by EMMA SMITH, a colored cook, who struck him over the eye with a china bowl, making a severe wound. As he grappled with the woman, FRANK JOBSON, the banjoist, rushed out of one of the rooms, and dragging BLOOMFIELD into the house, beat and kicked him with great violence, until the arrival of Officer TAYLOR, of the Broadway Squad, put an end to his sport. JOBSON and EMMA were taken before Inspector WALLING, at Police Headquarters, and were locked up to await an examination.

LOST AND FOUND.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers FOLEY and FOWLER of the Sixteenth Precinct, saw two men in the lumber-yard at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, whose sudden flight when they approached induced them to search the yard, which was rewarded by finding three chests of tea valued at $120. It was subsequently ascertained that the tea had been stolen from the store No. 234 Ninth-avenue, which had been entered by burglars during the night.

The Public Schools of the Tenth Ward.

Complaints are being presented continually to the Boards of Trustees and Education, of the over-crowded condition of the public schools of the Tenth Ward, in this City, but more particularly of Primary School No. 1, in Ludlow-street, which has the largest attendance of all the other schools. This ward teaches daily nearly 6,400 children, in four school buildings, while its neighbors—the Seventh and Fourteenth Wards—together teach only 5,800, in seven school buildings. Thus, with more pupils than the other two wards together, it has only one-half as many schools. The Ludlow-street building, referred to above, is nearly thirty years old, and is entirely unfitted for the requirements of to-day. Its walls are believed to be safe, but the interior arrangements are abominable. The class-rooms are small, and poorly lighted and ventilated, and, as a consequence, are very unhealthy. The stairways are narrow and fragile, and in case of a panic, serious accidents would certainly occur to the children; while in the event of a fire all chance of escape by these means would be speedily cut off. Large numbers of children have been turned away from the Ludlow-street school, and from the Primary departments of the Grammar schools of the ward, because of this insufficiency of accommodation; and this must continue until the evil shall have been remedied. The local board has repeatedly appealed to the old Board of Education to do something in the premises, but nothing was ever done. One of the School Commissioners, (now an Ex., fortunately,) when applied to by a Trustee, made answer with a contemptuous curl of the lip: "Oh, the Tenth Ward is nothing but a low, manufacturing ward; it has no claims upon the consideration of our Board." It remains to be seen whether the new Board will do better for the tax-payers of the Tenth Ward than did their predecessors of the old organization.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following buildings were reported to Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, as being in an unsafe condition, since last Monday:

Store situated No. 132 Bowery; lessee, GEORGE W. WEED; unsafe foundation.

Dwelling situated north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, sixty-eight feet west of Third-avenue, owned by Mrs. PATTERSON; unsafe timbers.

Store and dwelling situated No. 153 Elizabeth-street, owned by THOMAS FANNING; unsafe chimney.

Dwelling situated northeast corner Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, owned by JOHN PAINE; unsafe chimneys.

Store and dwellings situated No. 192 Third-avenue, owned by Mrs. C. GAYNOR; unsafe area wall.

Hotel situated No. 442 Broadway, owned by Weyman estate; unsafe north and rear walls.

Dwelling situated No. 529 East Twelfth-street, (rear,) not occupied, owned by MICHAEL MCCARTHY; unsafe basement walls.

Dwelling situated No. 605 East Twelfth-street; lessee, GEORGE WILL; unsafe rear wall, &c.

Six dwellings situated south side Fifty-fourth-street, 225 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and thence running southerly along an alley-way 165 feet, owned by ISAAC OBERMEYER; unsafe chimneys and trimmer arches.

Factory situated No. 359 West Sixteenth-street, owned by FREDERICK KEELER; unsafe east gable.

Organization of a German Central Workingmen's Committee.

The festival delegates who had charge of the arrangements of the late German Workingmen's Festival, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon, when Mr. KUHM presided. The various committees submitted their reports; the Finance Committee, however, was not prepared to present a report. It however appeared that a surplus of at least $15,000 had been realized by the festival. A resolution was passed, declaring that the Committee shall continue to exist as a permanent Central Committee to coöperate with the Workingmen's Union of this City. Each society shall be entitled to representation by three delegates. Thus far there are twenty-three societies represented in this German Workingmen's Central Committee.

Base Ball—Games This Week.

The games announced for the present week are both numerous and important. Five first-class contests will take place, in addition to half a score of games between amateur organizations. To-day three matches are announced. The Eckfords and Athletics, of Brooklyn, will play at the Union Ground, the Atlantics and Alphas at the Capitoline, and the Empires and Socials at Hoboken. To-morrow the famous "Red Stockings," of Cincinnati, will play the Mutuals, on Wednesday the Atlantics and on Thursday the Eckfords. During the latter part of the week the noted "Haymakers" will pay their annual visit to the Metropolis, and engage in a series of contests with our leading clubs. On Friday they will play their return game with the Cincinnati Club. On Saturday the "Haymakers" and Eckfords will contest, and on the following Monday and Tuesday the "Haymakers" will play the Atlantics and Mutuals.

Central Park Meteorological Report.

The following is the Central Park Meteorological Report for the week ending June 12, 1869: Barometer—Mean, 30.097 inches; maximum at 7 A. M., June 9, 30.346 inches; minimum at 2 P. M., June 11, 29.786 inches; range, .560 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 60.76°; maximum at 4 P. M., June 12, 72°; minimum at 4 A. M., June 9, 50°; range, 22°. Remarks—June 8, rain from 7:30 A. M. to 8:30 A. M.; water, .03 inch; June 8, rain from 12:30 P. M. to 2:10 P. M.; water, .30 inch; June 10, rain from 12:30 P. M. to 3:30 P. M.; water, .13 inch; June 10, rain from 6:30 P. M. to 8:30 P. M.; water, .06 inch; June 11, rain from 4:15 P. M. to 5:20 P. M.; water, .01 inch; June 12, rain from 7 A. M. to 7:45 A. M.; water, .01 inch. Total amount of water for week, .54 inch.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society.

The Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church will hold their annual strawberry, ice-cream and floral festival on Monday and Tuesday evenings, June 14 and 15, at their Institution in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue. The house recently purchased by the Society having been connected with the main building, and adapted to the necessities of an increasing family and for the accommodation of a greater number of male members, will be opened with interesting and varied exercises. Prominent clergymen from this City, Brooklyn and other places are expected to be in attendance on both evenings, and will deliver appropriate addresses.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Cardozo and ———, J. J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred causes.

Nos.	Nos.
10—The People, &c., vs. Real.	14—Baccio vs. The People, &c.
15—Moran vs. The People.	

Enumerated motions.

Nos.	Nos.
48—Bolles vs. Duff.	97—Floto vs. Osgood.
53—Weaver vs. Bach.	98—Harrison vs. Peck.
88—Edson vs. Amer. Bank Note Company.	99—Cuff vs. Dorland.
89—Brookman vs. Hamill.	100—Richardson vs. Law.
90—Same vs. Same.	101—Lowdell vs. Matthews.
91—Landre vs. Poppe.	102—Skinner vs. Sackett.
92—Scott vs. Roberts.	103—Same vs. Same.
93—Hamilton vs. Peters.	104—Tredwell vs. Sackett.
94—Edgerton vs. Bassford.	105—Taylor vs. Sackett.
95—Masterson vs. Hoyt.	106—Livingston vs. Van Ness.
96—Garvey vs. Jarvis.	107—Hazard vs. Marley.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4847—The People ex rel. McVeany vs. Culkin.	937—Carman et al. vs. Peters et al.
265—Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1771—Banta vs. Atkins.
1215—Macdona vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1418—Allerton vs. Chamberlain.
212—Volkening vs. Klaber.	1006—Seely vs. Steele et al.
650—Kinsey et al. vs. Scofield.	1249—Decker vs. Son.
1128—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.	520—Giessen vs. Kaufman et al.
4247—Kirschmann vs. Lediard et al.	1475—Schodennald vs. Prager.
993—Tag vs. Strans et al.	1380—Fisk vs. Sears, Adm'r, &c.
1179—Hecht et al. vs. Curtis et al.	1091—Schurman et al. vs. Ritter.
	1165—Davis vs. Fuller.
	340—Wood vs. Lefferts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday, June 28.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
47—Bongithon et al. vs. Armstrong.	220—Wicks et al. vs. Levy.
111—Mount et al. vs. Levy et al.	227—Percival vs. Gilman.
167—In the matter of Quackenbos et al.	228—Gilman vs. McClellan et al.
182—Cobb vs. Steer et al.	231—McLoughlin vs. Home Insurance Co.
186—Meyer vs. National Express and Transportation Co. et al.	232—Glasson vs. Glasson.
192—Patterson vs. Bloomer.	242—Corridon, &c., vs. Miller.
200—Clark vs. New Jersey Steam Navigation Company.	243—Billings vs. Meigs et al.
208—Orisby vs. Barnes.	245—Richardson et al. vs. Darby.
209—Same vs. same.	246—Bevereaux et al. vs. Cromwell.
210—Same vs. same.	249—Willgenstein vs. Maguire et al.

Call 251—Chinowith vs. Chinowith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Fithian, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
845—Joel vs. Wirth.	345—Hardaway B'lt, Spike, Rivet Mfg. Co. vs. Caldwell.
859½—Raphaelsky vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.	965—Chase vs. Fiske.
231—Birdsall vs. N. E. Mutual Life Ins. Co.	881—Jaeger et al. vs. Freer.
963—Amord vs. Mearks.	995—Maxwell vs. Porter.
165—Sturges vs. N. J. Stm. Nav. Co.	999—Blumeling vs. Stahl et al.
953—Kelly vs. Dowdall.	1003—Howard vs. Smith.
939—Hawkins vs. Bliss, Jr.	1005—Melling vs. Buttrie.
	1007—Schull vs. John, C. S.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
978—Eames vs. Eames.	974—Boggis vs. Walter.
984—Holtzinger vs. Walschelt.	654—Haywood vs. Benedict.
344—Murphy vs. Lester.	1018—Waterbury vs. Wilson.
706—Smith vs. Covert.	1028—Jardine vs. Moore.
722—Howell et al. vs. Schnepel et al.	1030—Seeberger vs. Bunte.
898—Franklin vs. Canthorn et al.	1032—Shetmatter vs. Shetmatter.
552—Son vs. Harman et al.	1034—Richardson et al. vs. Digue Steamb't Co.
1004—Newman, Adm'x, &c., vs. Hall et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Both parts adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3041—French vs. Carpenter.	3103—Cosgrove vs. Conlan.
2884—Williams vs. Sturges.	3104—Bladley vs. Marsh.
2885—Jones vs. Sturges.	3105—Kohn vs. Kenworthy.
2921—Merle vs. More.	3106—Kohn vs. McCoy.
2912—Culbert vs. Ray.	3107—Walter vs. Hirsch.
2951—Kent vs. Porter.	3108—Klem vs. Gebhardt.
2965—McFarland vs. Lalance.	3109—Rodgers vs. Hynes.
2874—Glimm vs. Stock.	3110—Chichester vs. Kerrigan.
2984—Mallon vs. Callahan.	3111—Beberdick vs. Jones.
2980—Lewisohn vs. Russel Manufacturing Co.	3112—Van Hennick vs. Miles.
3057—Livingston vs. Dengee.	3113—Clark vs. Katyenstein.
— —Ford vs. Baird.	3114—Hart vs. Daly.
3099—Carhart vs. Stern.	3115—Devlin vs. Dennison.
3100—Darling vs. McFadden.	3116—Delmar vs. Sands.
3101—Anderson vs. Johnston.	3117—Rosenticler vs. Bonger.
3102—Link vs. Hughes.	3118—Ogden vs. Delmage.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder J. K. Hackett—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Mary Gibson, obtaining goods by false pretences.	Henry Webb, grand larceny.
John Howard, Jacob Smith, robbery.	Adam Sauer, grand larceny.
Ruer W. Lynn, burglary.	William McMahon, Frederick Maples, larceny.
William Dowd, burglary.	Patrick Tuttle, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Nolan, burglary.	Patrick Tuttle, carrying a slung shot.
John Woods, receiving stolen goods.	
Charles Wilson, grand larceny.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DISSENT IN THE SEYMOUR CASE—VIEWS OF JUSTICES NELSON, GRIER, AND FIELD—THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP—REMEDY FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT—EQUITY JURISDICTION.

Horatio Seymour et al., Heirs of Henry Seymour, deceased, appellants, vs. L. P. C. Freer, Administrator of Jeremiah Price, deceased.—Mr. Justice FIELD, dissenting, delivered the following opinion, in substance: Mr. Justice NELSON, Mr. Justice GRIER and myself dissent from the judgment of a majority of the Court in this case. The decrees appealed from are founded on the theory that by the agreement of May, 1835, Price and Seymour became copartners, and that the property purchased was copartnership property. The interlocutory decree declares that Price, by virtue of that agreement, "was entitled as an equal copartner in the property, to one equal half of the profits made or to be made from the sale of the lands;" that the lands were purchased by Price as an "investment on joint account of himself and said Seymour;" and that the sales made and to be made were "to be deemed and taken as made and to be made on joint account." And in the final decree the Court administers the property on what it declares to be "just partnership principles." It provides for the payment out of the fund of all the costs and expenses, and that "the balance which shall remain (of the funds then on hand) being clear profits of the partnership land purchase and sale up to the present time, be equally divided," and it speaks of "closing and settling the partnership land accounts, so far as the sales and collections have progressed;" and the case was presented to this Court both in the oral and printed arguments of counsel, upon the question whether a partnership was created between Price and Seymour by the agreement of 1835, or any interest vested in Price in the lands purchased. We shall consider at some length both parts of this question, and in disposing of them we shall dispose, in our judgment, of the entire merits of the case. We do not consider the agreement as creating any partnership between the parties, or as vesting in Price any interest, legal or equitable, in the lands purchased. [The opinion here states the substance of the contract as before published, and then proceeds.] By the express terms of the agreement, the ownership of the property was to be in Seymour; the lands were to be selected and purchased for his general interest, and the title was to be taken in his name. The special interest of Price was only in the profits as a means of compensation for his services, and the interest was not in profits which might be made at any time upon any future sale, however remote, but upon a sale to be made within five years. He was to receive for his compensation one-half that might be realized above cost, interest and taxes from the rise of the property within that period. If language is to be interpreted in its natural and ordinary sense, the contract means that, and means nothing more nor less. The purchase, it says, shall be made during the present year. The sale shall be made within five years from that time, and one-half the profits from such purchase and sale, not from purchases or sales made at any other time, shall be paid to Price, not as profits, but as compensation for his services. The provision for the sale in five years was not merely directory and modal, which might be waived by Price without affecting his rights. The subsequent clauses securing a compensation to him are limited to a sale within the period designated. He was to have half the profits arising upon such sale; the moiety of the profits made upon such sale was to be in full for his compensation, and he was not to receive anything for his services or expenses, except a participation in the profits made "as aforesaid." To one who is familiar with the history of the growth of the West, there is nothing singular or even unusual in a contract of this kind. With the immense tide of immigration setting in that direction, lands of comparatively little value one day, sometimes in a few months became the sites of villages and cities and the source of affluence to their possessors. It is not strange, therefore, that in 1835, a year somewhat noted for its speculative tendencies, a gentleman of capital should propose to one of energy and experience in such matters, that he advance the money and the latter invest it in lands in the States and Territories of the West, "on or near the sites, or expected sites of towns or places of business," upon a consideration that the latter should receive, by way of compensation, one-half of the profits which might be made from the rise of the property in value within a designated period. Nor is there anything in contracts of this character which imposes the obligations or confers the rights of partners between the parties. There is no copartnership where the relationship between the parties is that of master and servant, or of employer and employe, though the compensation of the latter may be in proportion to the profits, or be paid entirely out of them. Under some circumstances, parties thus receiving a portion of the profits may be held, as respects third persons, subject to the liabilities of partners; but as between themselves, and in the adjustment of their respective rights, no such relation obtains. This has been settled law for more than half a century. [Here the case of Hespeth *vs.* Blanchard, 4 East., 144, is cited and commented on as applicable to this; also the case of Hazzard *vs.* Hazzard, 1 Story, 371, in which Mr. Justice Story held that "a mere participation in the profits will not render the parties partners *inter esse*, whatever it may do as to third persons, unless they so intend it." It is also said that similar adjudications have been repeatedly made in the highest Courts of every State in the Union; and the cases of Denny *vs.* Cabot, 6 Metcalf, 83, from Massachusetts, and Loomis *vs.* Marshall, 12 Connecticut, 69, are cited and examined. The opinion then proceeds:] Now, if a party does not become a partner with others in business, general or special, as is above clearly established by the authorities, from the fact that by way of compensation he participates with them in the profits of the business, it follows that he does not, by reason of such participation, acquire any interest, legal or equitable, in the property which constitutes the basis of the business. It is only upon the theory that the services rendered by one party are to be considered as an equivalent to the capital advanced by the other, that a common interest of both in the property can be asserted. This theory not resting upon any solid foundation, the inference deduced therefrom, of course, fails. The sharing of the profits not changing the relation of the party as agent to the one who furnishes the capital, the ownership of the property acquired by such capital is not affected. The case of Smith *vs.* Watson (2 Barn. & Cress., 401) is conclusive upon this point. [That case is here stated and considered at length, and it is then said:] There is no difference in principle between this case and the one under consideration. Price was employed to purchase land, and Gill (the agent in that case) was employed to purchase whalebone. Price was to receive one-half of the profits made upon a sale of the land for his services and expenses, and Gill was to receive one-third of the profits on the sale of the whalebone for his trouble. Gill was held not to be a partner with Sampson, (a bankrupt whose assignees sued,) who employed him, or to have any interest with him in the whalebone; and upon the same principle, it should be held in our judgment that Price was not a partner with Seymour, and did not possess any joint interest with him in the land purchased. If the decision in the case of Smith *vs.* Watson is sound in law, and it has not, that we are aware of, ever been questioned, but on the contrary has been uniformly approved by the highest Courts of England and of the United States, it is impossible for the complainants to sustain the present suit. The suit proceeds, and the decree is rendered, as we have already stated, upon the theory that Price and Seymour were copartners, and that the property purchased was copartnership property. We have shown, as we think, conclusively, that Price was not a partner with Seymour under the contract between them, and that he did not possess any interest with him in the lands purchased, but that the lands constituted the separate property of Seymour. Price was, it is true, interested in the profits to be made in the sale of the land, according to the terms of the agreement. It was not, however, the interest of a partner, but the interest which every party to an executory contract has in having the stipulations in his favor performed by the other party. A personal action against the delinquent party, or his personal representatives, is the remedy for the breach of an agreement of this character. Resort can be had to equity only when special circumstances intervene to render the action at law unavailable. Undoubtedly Price could have maintained an action at law against the representatives of Seymour, had a sale of the property been refused within the five years specified in the agreement, and recovered as damages a sum equal to one-half the difference between the value of the property and the amount of its cost, interest thereon and expenses. That he did not institute any such action, or make any claim upon them, is explained by the admission accompanying the record, that the property was at that time unsalable, and that it was uncertain whether, if a sale could have been made, it would have brought enough to pay the original investment and interest. The subsequent conduct of Price shows very clearly that he regarded his right to compensation from defendant upon the possibility of effecting a sale at a profit at that time. He lived until July, 1854, more than fourteen years after the date of the expiration of the five years, and he never asserted any claim under the contract. He never requested that the lands be sold, or asserted any interest in them or their proceeds. He uniformly treated the contract as at an end, and the heirs of Seymour as the exclusive owners of the land and its proceeds. He subsequently acted as agent for them in paying the taxes upon the property. He lived near the property, and it was natural that he should be employed for that purpose. But if funds, even of trifling amounts, were not forwarded to him, he did not advance the money, but allowed the property to be sold. It is difficult to reconcile this conduct with the theory that he considered himself at the time as having a claim either upon the land or its proceeds. And it is still more difficult to account for his entire silence to all the world—to his own relatives and agents, as well as to the heirs of Seymour—respecting any claim upon the property or its proceeds, if he considered that in fact he possessed any. It remained for the administrator of his estate nearly three years after his death, to discover that he possessed, during his life, unknown to himself, large and valuable interests in property which he had purchased for others, and in their name, twenty-two years before. The claim now asserted is contrary to the express terms of the contract and the construction given to it by Price himself. And even the administrator acted as agent for the heirs in paying taxes upon the property and in negotiating sales for them until he made the discovery of the supposed rights of his intestate. It is urged as an objection to the case made by the defendants, that they did not produce the letters of Price to them. It is assumed, without any intimation to that effect on the part of the complainant, that these letters might have contained, and, not being produced, must be presumed to have contained something against the interests of the defendants. The objection may be answered by the suggestion that the complainant did not produce the letters of the heirs of Seymour to Price. If they had contained any recognition of the claim now asserted on behalf of Price's estate, there can be no doubt that they would have been brought forth. If it be proper to invoke presumptions in respect to the contents of papers not produced, even when not called for, the presumption against the claim of the complainant must be regarded as very great. It is highly improbable that no allusion would be made by the heirs of Seymour to the interest of Price in the property, or to his claiming an interest during a correspondence of fourteen years, if, in truth, he possessed or claimed any. [The case of Stone *vs.* Robinson, decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois, (24 Ill., 532,) is here cited as presenting similar features to the one under consideration, and as an authority upon the point that the remedy of Price, if a sale within five years had been refused, was at law for a breach of the contract, and not in equity. The case referred to is stated and considered fully, and the opinion then proceeds:] The difference between this case and the one under consideration is circumstantial; the principle is the same in both. The services rendered in each were the meritorious cause for the compensation to be made by the owner of the land. In the case cited it was the plotting, surveying, subdividing, advertising and selling the land; in the case at bar it was the selection and purchase of the land. The difference in the services is not material. The contract stipulating for the services in the case cited created in Rathway (the agent in that case) no interest in the land held by Robinson, and for the same reason the contract in the case at bar, in our judgment, created in Price no interest in the land held by Seymour. If Price possessed no such interest, there can be no pretence that the land was subject to any trust for his benefit. In our judgment the decree below should be reversed, and the bill dismissed.

IMPORTANT PATENT-OFFICE DECISION.

In the Matter of the Application of John W. Cochran for Letters Patent for Improvement in Breech-loading Gun.—The question presented for decision in this case is one of great importance. I have considered it with care, for I am advised that there are many cases pending and constantly arising in the office the determination of which may be affected by my decision. Cochran filed his application Jan. 11, 1859. It was rejected Feb. 8, 1859. On Feb. 20, 1860, he filed the following paper, and received $20 of his original fee:

To the Commissioner of Patents:

SIR: I hereby withdraw my application for a patent for firearms, now in your office, and request that $20 may be refunded to me, agreeably to an act of Congress in such cases made and provided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1860. J. W. COCHRAN.

Applicant did nothing further until May 6, 1868, or more than eight years afterward, when he filed a new application, using the same model. This is the application now under consideration. It contained three claims, all of which were rejected by the primary examiner. Upon appeal to the Board of Examiners-in-Chief the case was remanded to the primary examiner for inquiry and report, as to the number of patents granted after the withdrawal, and before the second application, in which the same invention appeared in other continuations, or as part of the descriptive matter. Upon his report, it appearing that the devices specified in the first and second claims were found in some eighteen different patents granted within the period named, but that no patent was found showing the devices specified in the third claim, the Board affirmed the decision of the primary examiner in rejecting the first and second claims, and reversed his decision as to the third claim, which they allowed. An appeal has been taken to me from the decision of the Board in refusing to allow the first and second claims. The question before me may be thus stated: Can an inventor withdraw his application, make no effort to renew it for eight years, during which time the subject matter of the invention has been incorporated into the substance of many subsequent inventions, and then file a new application and obtain a patent which, to support the novelty of the invention, shall relate back to the first application. Many conflicting opinions have been entertained upon this question. The practice of the office has not always been consistent. Patents may be found, doubtless, that have been granted under circumstances similar to those of the present application, and similar cases may also be found where patents have been refused. This is, in part, owing to the fact that, of twenty examiners, any one may pass a patent for issue, and the decision, if favorable to the patentee, is not the subject of appeal. The decisions of the appellate Judges and of the Courts upon this subject have not been more uniform than those of the office. Authorities upon this question, as upon most questions relating to patent law, may readily be obtained upon both sides. *Prima facie*, it would seem that an application, deliberately withdrawn, was abandoned, and could no longer form a foundation for a second application, and that, if such second application was made, it must be entirely independent, and could derive no support from the first. That, if public use intervened between the withdrawal and the second application, and for more than two years before the filing of the latter, the patent, if granted, must be void. This was the opinion of the Judge who tried the case of Godfrey *vs.* Eames on Circuit. In that case the first application was withdrawn, and the second filed upon the same day. Upon the trial it appeared that the invention had been in public use for more than two years before the second application, but for less than two years before the first. The Court charged the jury that the continuity of the application was broken by the withdrawal, and that the public use must date back from the second application. The Supreme Court (Godfrey *vs.* Eames, 1 Wall, 317) held that this was error; but it is important to note the grounds of this decision. The Court says: "In our judgment, if a party choose to withdraw his application for a patent and pay the forfeit, intending at the time of such withdrawal to file a new petition, and he accordingly does so, the two petitions are to be considered as parts of the same transaction, and both as constituting one continuous application, within the meaning of the law. The question of the continuity of the application should have been submitted to the jury." It is obvious that the Court do not mean to declare that the two petitions constitute one continuous application, no matter what may be the interval between them, and that the fact of the filing of the second petition is evidence that the intention to do so existed when the first was withdrawn; for they say that there is still a question of continuity to be submitted to the jury, and this obviously means that the jury are to judge of the question of the intention of the patentee in withdrawing the first application, and whether the interval is so long between the applications as to destroy the continuity, or to rebut the presumption that upon withdrawing the first application, the patentee intended to file the second.

The case of Godfrey *vs.* Eames was a suit at law. If it had been in equity the question of intention and of continuity would have been submitted to the Judge to be determined like any other question of fact. On an application for the issue of a patent, it is the duty of the Commissioner to decide all questions both of law and fact, which go to establish the right or the absence of right in the applicant to a patent. (Marcy *vs.* Trotter, Dunlop J., 1860.) The questions of the intention of the applicant and of the continuity of the application are therefore submitted to the Commissioner for his judgment, precisely as they could be submitted to a Court of Equity. The foundation of judgment is, I think, well set forth by Judge Dunlop in Simpson *ex parte*, in 1861. He says: "A rejected applicant who has withdrawn his application may renew it, provided the renewed application is made within a reasonable time after the withdrawal and return of the fee." Nothing is more common than to submit the question of reasonable time or reasonable diligence as a question of fact for adjudication. The difficulty of coming to a conclusion does not obviate the necessity of a decision, and no Judge is justified in evading the responsibility of deciding any point which properly arises. Among the analogies which might be referred to is the ordinary case of the failure to present a draft for payment within a reasonable time after it becomes due. The drawee fails, and the drawer is discharged from liability. No time is fixed for the presentation of the draft, but the law declares that it must be presented within a reasonable time, and submits to a Court or jury the question as to what is or what is not reasonable. I am satisfied that, in every case like the present, the Commissioner must judge whether or not the application is continuous, or whether the continuity is broken by a failure to file the second petition within a reasonable time after the withdrawal of the first. As to what constitutes a reasonable time, I am not without the right of authority. In the case of Simpson *ex parte*, above cited, the learned Judge says: "Section 7 of the act of 1836 fixes what is a reasonable time. There is no reason why a renewed application should have more than two years allowed it, computing the time from the date of the withdrawal. Both classes of applications, original and renewed, are applications for patents, and come within the letter and spirit of the statute." This view is enforced by the fact that, by the act of March 3, 1861, the applicant is required to complete and prepare his application, for examination within two years after the filing of the petition; and that, in default of such preparation the application shall be regarded as abandoned. These provisions of the patent law seem to establish a *quasi* statute of limitations, which may safely form a guide for the Commissioner in determining the question of reasonable diligence. It must be remembered that withdrawn applications were those which had been but once rejected. The inventor might have insisted upon a second examination—might have appealed to the Commissioner, and from the Commissioner to one of the Justices of the Circuit Court. He did none of these things. While claiming to have been rejected by the fault of the office, he took no single step to correct the action of which he complained. He withdrew his application, waited eight years, and now applies again. Meanwhile his device has been copied in various forms in no less than eighteen subsequent patents. If his application takes date from the filing of the new petition, he is clearly anticipated by these patents. If it is to date back to the filing of the first petition, these subsequent patentees will be infringers. It is not a sufficient answer to say that the first rejection was improperly made, and that therefore all evils which may follow the granting of his patent at the present time are the fault of the office and must be charged to the Commissioner. This is a fallacy. If the office was in fault in the original rejection, the law provided a mode of correcting the fault, which it was as much the duty of the applicant to pursue, as it was to file his original application. The law neither points out nor recognizes such a mode of correction as a withdrawal of the application for the purpose of endeavoring, under some new Commissioner, to obtain a reversal of the sentence. If the patentee refuses to adopt the remedy given by the law, and substitutes one of his own making, he does so at his peril; and, when he applies again, it is as much the duty of the Commissioner to protect subsequent *bona fide* inventors and the innocent public against his *laches*, as to protect him against the errors of former examiners. The remarks of Chief Justice Carter, in Goodyear & Bacon *vs.* Hills, 3 Fisher, 134, in commenting upon the Cummings Patent, are strongly in point. It is to be noted that although in this case the second application had been made eight years after the first, yet, that the first had never been withdrawn. Judge Cartter says: "The law-makers have admonished inventors and the public that if before an application they suffer more than two years to elapse in the use of the invention, they shall absolutely forfeit all right and title thereto. It is true the legislative admonition relates to the period preceding the application. But, it appears to me, as far as the Court can be guided by its own judgment, that the inventor is left under the dominion of common law principles, in regard to any laches by which the application may be followed. Is it the law that because an inventor files his application, which is refused by the office, he may sleep upon his rights indefinitely, and that at any period in his lifetime, or that of his representatives, the application may be received, as against the public? I think not. *Prima facie*, I think he would have to show a reason why he should be so permitted. The judgment of condemnation by the office advertises to the country, at least, that he stands in no better position than before the application was made. The country is advised, by the deliberation of the only tribunal provided by law for the ascertainment, at that stage of the invention, of his right, that he has none. More especially is he himself advised of that fact, for he is a party to the proceedings, and more immediately damnified by the rejection of the application. That rejection would at least be regarded in the logic of equity as a notice to him to proceed with diligence to traverse and reverse the judgment of the office." In Rich & Lippincott, 2 Fisher, 1, Mr. Justice Grier says, in his charge to the jury: "If you find that the application of 1836, renewed in 1837, was for this same subject matter now patented, and if such application was not withdrawn by Fitzgerald, but the delay was caused by the conduct of the Commissioner of Patents in refusing to grant the patent for the same invention since patented, then Fitzgerald should not be considered to have abandoned his invention to the public. On the contrary, if you believe that the applications of 1836 and 1837 were not for the same invention with that patented, and, therefore, was refused by the Commissioner, or was withdrawn and abandoned by the applicant, and continued so until Enos Wilder got up an application for the present patent, and, in the meanwhile, the invention had gone into public use for more than two years, then, you will find this point for the defendants." See also Bell *vs.* Daniels, 1 Fisher, 372. Mr. Justice Fisher who now sits in appeals from this office to the Supreme Court of this District, has in the late case of Rowley *vs.* Mason, made a decision, the reasoning of which logically leads to the conclusion which I have arrived at in the present case. If the applicant had been put into interference with one of the 18 inventors who have shown his device in their patents, and had attempted to prove an invention made eight years before and dropped, he would, under the authority of that case, be held to to have abandoned his invention. *A fortiori* must this be so, when we find that instead of using diligence to obtain a patent, he deliberately and formally withdrew his application from the office, and gave no sign of life for eight years, while eighteen patents were granted more or less affecting his rights? While it need not be asserted that the present applicant was setting a trap for these subsequent patents, it is obvious that to sustain the present application would be to offer strong inducements to others to set such traps hereafter.

The decision of the Board of Examiners-in-Chief is affirmed.

June 9, 1869. S. S. FISHER, Commissioner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 12, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'62	122⅛	100	Pacific Mail......	84⅛
2,500	do..........s3	122⅛	500	do.........b30	84¾
50,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'64...	117	100	do..............	84⅛
500	U.S.5-20 C.,'65.n		200	do............	84⅜
	small..........	119⅛	400	do....bet. call	84⅞
2,500	do..........s3	119⅛	50	Amer. M. U. Ex..	39¾
1,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67,c.	119⅛	100	Mer. Union Ex....	15
3,000	do.............	119⅛	25	Adams Ex.........	59⅛
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40,C.	108⅛	700	N. Y. Cen........	190⅛
5,000	Tenn.S. 6s,ex c.	67	200	Hud. R..........	158⅛
5,000	do...bet. call	67½	200	do..........	158⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.		100	do..........	159
	b30........	63¾	200	do..........	158⅞
20,000	do..........	64⅛	400	Harlem..........	147⅛
20,000	do...bet. call	64	1000	Reading..........	98
5,000	do..........	64⅜	8	Mich. Central.....	134
15,000	N. Car.St. 6s, n.	57	13	do..........	133⅛
18,000	Missouri 6s.....	92½	800	L. Shore&Mich.S	106⅛
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	66⅛	1000	do..........	106⅛
35,000	Ala. 8s.........	99¾	100	do..........c	106
4,000	Ga. State 7s......	97	100	do.........b5	106⅛
1,000	Erie 3d M......	89⅛	100	do.........b30	106¾
1,000	Erie 4th M......	82⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	97½
2,000	Alton & T. H.		200	do..........	97⅛
	2d M. Pf.	84	200	do..........	97
2,000	Chi. &N.W.1st.	93	200	do..........	96⅝
10,000	Mich. Cen. 8s,		400	do..........	96⅛
	new Bds......	130	800	do..........	96⅜
2,000	Mor.& Es.1st M	99⅛	1000	Chi. & N. W.....	90
1,000	P.,F.W.& C. 1st	104	500	do..........	89¾
500	do..........	105	400	do.......b3	90
2,000	P.,Ft.W.&.C. 2d	98⅛	100	do.......b30	90⅛
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C.		100	C. & N. W. Pf., s3	101⅛
	3d M.......	96	200	do..........s3	101⅛
3,000	M. T. 10s ctfs.	46	300	do..........	101⅛
45,000	do...bet. call	46	200	Chi. & R. I. R....	120⅝
4,000	Peninsular R.,		100	do..........	120⅜
	1st M......	96	100	do.......b30	121
2,000	Lake S. Div.Bs.	92½	300	do..........c	120
5,000	T.&W.Equip.B	77	100	do..........	119¾
2,000	Col., C. & I. C.		200	do..........	120⅛
	1st M.......	84½	100	do..........c	120⅜
15	Bank of Republic	122	200	Mil. & St. P.......	75⅞
10	Continental Bank	101	100	Mil.& St. P. Pf.,s3	86⅛
12	Ninth Nat. Bank	116	100	do..........	86⅜
100	West. U. T.......	41	100	T., W. & W.......	71⅛
1600	do..........	40¾	100	P., Ft.W. & C.....	156⅜
500	do..........	40⅝	100	do..........	156⅞
100	Mariposa......	12	500	do..........	157
100	do..........	12⅛	200	Ohio & Miss......	33⅛
600	Mariposa Pf......	18⅛	400	do..........	33
100	do.........b10	18⅜	18	New-Jersey R....	131
100	do..........	18⅜	135	New-Jersey Cen.	133⅛
50	do..........	19⅛	10	do...bet. call	114
100	Quick. M. Co. b.c.	15⅛	12	Morris & Essex..	90
10	D. & H. Can.. bc	133	100	H. & St. J.........	125
50	C., C., Cin.& I. R.	73	100	do...bet. call	126
100	Col., C. & I. C...	42			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$100,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63¾	100	New-York Cen...	191⅝
2,000	do....bet. call	64	200	do..........	191⅛
7,000	Vir. St. 6s, N...	61⅛	400	do..........	191⅞
2,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	57	200	Hudson R. R.....	158¾
5,000	N. C. St. 6s.....	60	100	do........b15	159⅛
5,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	56⅛	500	Reading..........	98⅞
7,000	Ill.Cou.Bds., '79	102	150	Mich. Cen.........	136⅛
5,000	Mo. St. 6s......	92½	500	L. Shore & M. So.	106⅛
2,000	do..........	92⅝	850	do..........	106⅛
4,000	Lake S. Div. B.	93	500	Chic. & N. W.....	90⅛
4,000	Col., C. & Ind.		100	do.........b3	90⅛
	Cen. 1st M....	84⅛	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	102⅛
40	Amer. Ex. Bank..	114⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	97
100	Canton Co........	64	200	do.........c	97⅛
400	West. U. T........	40¾	600	do..........	97⅜
35	do..........	41	200	Chi. & R. I.......c	120⅛
100	Quick. Mining Co.	16	100	do.........c	120⅝
100	Mar. Min., Co...	11	800	do.........s3	120⅜
100	do..........	11⅛	50	do..........	121
100	do..........	11⅜	100	do..........	120⅝
100	do...bet. call	12	100	Mil. & St. P......	76
200	Mar. Pf..........	18⅛	200	do..........	76⅛
200	do..........	18⅞	100	Mil.&St. P. Pf.....	86¾
100	do.........b10	19	500	do..........	86⅛
200	do...bet. call	19⅛	100	T., W. & W.......	73⅛
47	Pacific Mail......	87½	200	N. J. Central.....	113
5100	do..........	88⅛	20	do..........	113⅛
1500	do..........	88⅜	100	Morris & Essex..	90
5000	do..........	88⅛	200	do..........	89¾
100	Adams Ex.......	59⅛	375	do..........	89⅛
100	do..........	59⅛	200	P., Ft.W. & Chi..	157
200	Ohio & Miss......	33⅛	100	H. & S. J.........	126
100	do..........	33⅜	8	Col., C. & In.Cen..	41

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2¼ P. M.

$500	U.S.5-20C.,'65 n..	119⅛	$3,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68c	119⅜
34,000	U.S. 10-40, C....	108⅛	22,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, R.	107⅝
30,000	do..........	108⅜	5,000	do..........	107⅜

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Pacific Mail......	84⅜	100	Mich. Southern...	106⅛
200	do.......b3	84⅝	200	do........s3	106
100	Hudson...........	158⅛	100	Ill. Cen.........	143⅛
500	Reading.........c	98¾	100	Chic. & N. W.....	90⅛
400	do.......b3	98⅞	100	Ohio & Miss...b10	33⅜

MONDAY, June 14—A. M.

While the past week was marked by much excitement in the Wall-street markets, especially in Money and the Railway Stocks, (and a great panic in one of the Mining Stocks,) the General Trade of the City was equal to the customary average of June in the lines of Foreign Merchandise and Domestic Commission Goods, and something better than this time last Summer in the Exports of Domestic Produce. The latter have some accessions in the way of Wheat and other Grain, for which there are some export orders in the market. The receipts of Wheat at the Lake ports are already largely in excess of last June, and with a continuation of the present fine prospects of the new crop, (already for the harvest in the Southern Atlantic and Southwestern States, and nearly so throughout the Great West,) it may be anticipated that whole receipts of the Summer and Fall months will prove the heaviest that have been reported for several years past. There is also a large stock of old Corn in the West which will come forward freely unless the price should fall below the point of profit in sending it to market. The number of Flour mills is rapidly on the increase in Michigan, Illinois and other Western States, and of this produce of Wheat, the direct supply of the New-England States by rail, through what are known as the Fast Freight Lines, without passing through New-York or going to Boston, is a growing business; so much so that some of our leading Grain and Flour factors are concerned about the prospective effect upon New-York as a distributing market for the Eastern States.

The price of Gold advanced about one per cent. on the last quotation of Saturday week, and Bills on London about ⅜ ₱ cent., the latter being brought close up to the point at which it would pay the Bankers to ship American Gold Coin. These shipments, however, should they occur, will be unusually late in the season, and are not likely to last long. The partial rise in Gold last week was in the main of a speculative character on the stiff appearance of Exchange. It was made in the face of dear rates for Money to carry over balances, and partly in connection, it is supposed, with the bearish movement against the Stock Market, the Gold being used to absorb and practically "lock up" Currency, and at the same time the Gold itself withheld to some extent from the use of the Bank averages.

In regard to the receipts of Gold from California, we shall soon have to discontinue our comparative table, owing to the change of route to the great overland railway. We find on inquiry among our Bankers that they are now receiving the bulk of their San Francisco remittances in this way, and the last Aspinwall steamer of the Pacific Mail brought only $75,000 for New-York. It is by no means certain that the same cause may not, after awhile, affect the receipts of Gold at San Francisco, by diverting the Gold in its crude state from the mines in the interior near the line of the railway to the Philadelphia Mint or New-York Assay Office, in place of San Francisco.

The Money disturbance of the week was, to all appearances on Saturday, greatly abated, if not altogether over by the close of the week. Most of the Railway Stocks had recovered the heavy decline of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and the Public Funds, which at no time had seriously felt the pressure, closed firm. The break down in the Mariposa speculation will prove of longer continuance so far as getting the stock back to late prices, but a reaction of 5 ₱ cent. from the lowest figure was marked at the close of the week. In Pacific Mail the speculation was bullish through the tightest Money demands, and as soon as these were modified, the stock ran up to 90@90⅛ ₱ cent. The Western Railway receipts, for the first week in June, assisted the recovery of prices, while the conferences and arrangements understood to be now going on for making the Hudson and Central one line, gave buoyancy to the New-York Stocks on Saturday.

At the present rate of emigration from the Old World, we are likely to have material for transforming several of our Western Territories into new States, this year, without diverting the natural increase of population from the old States. It is probable, however, that much the greater portion of the present arrivals, consisting of the hardy people of the North of Europe—Danes, Swedes and Norwegians—as well as the usual proportion of German and Irish—will settle in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, &c. We copy from our own records the following figures of emigrant arrivals at this port in May and June, this year and last:

Week.	1869.	Week.	1868.
May 1	10,837	May 2	4,515
May 8	11,646	May 9	8,929
May 15	12,740	May 16	9,627
May 22	10,310	May 23	8,177
May 29	11,917	May 30	8,212
June 5	11,695	June 6	9,064
June 12	11,779	June 13	6,838
Total, 7 weeks	80,924	Total, 7 weeks	55,352

The weekly averages of the Associated, Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 12, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,935,874
Increase in Specie	2,447
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,430,171
Decrease in Deposits	5,237,137
Increase in Circulation	161,795

	June 13, '68.	June 12, '69.	June 5, '69.
National Capital	$73,457,700	$74,257,700	$74,257,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	10,350,305	9,950,305
Total Capital	$83,470,200	$84,608,005	$84,208,005
Loans	275,142,024	271,983,735	275,919,609
Gold and G'ld Notes	11,193,631	19,053,580	19,051,133
Other Legal Tender	69,202,840	50,859,258	53,289,429
Deposits	210,670,765	193,886,905	199,124,042
Circulation	34,166,846	34,144,790	33,982,995
In Sub-Treasury	96,960,267	82,507,817	79,317,024

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	June 5, '69.	June 12, '69.	June 13, '68.
On deposits	$190,120,042	$193,886,905	$210,670,765
Circulation	33,982,995	34,144,790	34,166,846
Total	$233,107,037	$228,031,695	$244,837,611
25 ₱ cent. would be	$58,276,759	$57,007,924	$61,209,403
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	72,340,562	69,913,838	80,396,471
Excess	$14,063,803	$12,902,914	$19,087,068
Rate for Money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	4 ₱ cent.

The sales of Gold through the day were at 139¾@139¼@139⅜@139⅝@139½ ₱ cent., finally closing, as on Friday night, 139½@139⅝ ₱ cent. The market was comparatively free from excitement, with less pressure of Cash Gold, which was carried over on easier terms than on Friday. The Banks make little or no gain on their weekly average of Gold, and lose on their Greenbacks $2,430,000; the general line of Deposits being down $5,237,000, and Loans decreased $3,935,000. The Treasury, during the week, received for Customs $2,133,612; paid out $912,143 for Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $2,000,000 Gold on Monday and Thursday. The Money market worked decidedly better for borrowers than on Thursday and Friday, although not yet restored to entire ease at 7 ₱ cent. The Public Funds were somewhat firmer in quotations, without decided activity either on the Street or at the Government Board of the Exchange.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,635,850, against the total entries of $5,013,085 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,587,763, against $2,546,370 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $403,024, against $2,967,321 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,133,612. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,549 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 11,779.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$23,861,215	April	$31,536,364
August	23,113,900	May 1	9,693,952
September	22,378,838	May 8	7,672,849
October	19,439,928	May 15	5,588,324
November	18,008,004	May 22	7,074,090
December	13,631,597	May 29	6,072,985
January	22,321,251	June 5	5,432,230
February	23,944,525	June 12	5,635,850
March	33,021,622		
Total to date since July 1			$278,500,524
Against same time 1868			231,565,889
Increase since July 1			$46,934,635

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,671,975	March	$12,588,895
August	13,927,188	April	15,409,087
September	12,200,340	May 5	2,809,934
October	14,705,801	May 12	4,622,424
November	14,408,798	May 19	3,871,328
December	14,987,285	May 26	3,853,146
January	13,153,017	June 1	2,676,427
February	10,824,812	June 8	3,347,763
Total since July 1			$155,047,971
Against same time last year			167,471,615
Decrease since July 1			$12,423,644
Gold, June 12, 1869			139⅝ ₱ cent
Gold, June 13, 1868			139⅞ ₱ cent

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,584,558	April	$1,767,601
August	4,690,989	May 1	308,485
September	1,954,723	May 8	425,890
October	1,608,730	May 15	622,286
November	1,181,085	May 22	232,258
December	1,717,905	May 29	521,519
January	3,214,380	June 5	527,242
February	3,232,083	June 12	403,024
March	2,389,968		
Total since July 1			$35,992,715
Against same time last year			72,018,881
Decrease since July 1			$36,014,166

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	January	$1,809,536
August	3,254,947	February	1,359,226
September	2,847,643	March	842,920
October	921,725	April	1,108,801
November	1,102,913	May	1,825,597
December	784,424	June 10	75,211
Total since July 1			$19,231,237
Against same time last year			34,742,562
Decrease since July 1			$15,511,325

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,555,594	July	$18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	3,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,638,888	November	16,485,968
December	6,557,537	December	2,539,900
January	9,702,415	January	18,513,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,698,831
April	10,936,268	April	4,655,460
May	10,084,613	May	13,681,439
June 5	1,757,241	June 5	624,958
June 12	2,133,612	June 12	912,143
Total	$119,731,817	Total	$86,731,172
To date, 1868	109,206,764	To date, 1867	72,992,637

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		June 13, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	138⅜@138@139⅞@139⅜	139⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122⅛@122⅜	112⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	119⅜@120⅛@119⅛	113⅛
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	109⅛@108⅜	106
New-York Central	191⅜@182@193@192⅛	135
Rock Island	121@117⅛@120⅛	103⅛
Michigan Southern	114⅛@103@106⅜	89⅛
Hudson River	158⅛@155@159	141⅜
Northwestern	92⅛@85⅛ with Div.@86⅛xd.	69⅜
Fort Wayne and Chi.	158@157⅛	111⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	101@93@97⅛	88⅛
Reading	98⅛@96⅛@98⅜	98
Northwestern Pref.	103⅜@98⅜ with Div.@97xd.	82⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛@32⅛@33⅛	29⅛
Pacific Mail	83⅛@90⅜@90⅛	96⅛
St. Paul Preferred	88⅛@85⅛@86⅞	77⅛
St. Paul Common	76⅛@75@76⅛	65
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛@69@73⅛	48⅛
Mariposa Preferred	48⅛@13⅛@19	10

The Stock Exchange was almost exclusively occupied with the Railway speculation and Pacific Mail. The latter gave the bearish sellers of the past few weeks a sudden and rather sharp surprise by advancing rapidly from 84⅜ to 90¼@90½ ₱ cent., the price closing 90¼ ₱ cent. The New-York and Western Roads were nearly all firm, and many of them quite buoyant, New-York Central touching 193 ₱ cent., Northwest Preferred, 97, ex-dividend, (equal to 102,) and the Common, 86½, ex-dividend, (equal to 91½ ₱ cent.;) the Hudson River sold up to 159 ₱ cent. The general market, after being partially shaken on the Bank Statement, (as corrected from the first report of the Specie average,) recovered to nearly the highest prices of the day, and closed firm.

After the Boards, the dealings in the Long Room and on Broad-street in front of the Exchange, resulted in the following quotations as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	122¼	122⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	119⅜	119⅜
American Gold Coin	139⅝	139⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	63	63½
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56½
Missouri Bonds	92¼	92⅜
North Carolina Bonds, new	55½	56½
New-York Central	190⅝	192¾
Reading Railway	98⅛	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	120¾	120⅜
Northwest Common	90¼	*97
Northwest Preferred	101¼	*86½
Michigan Southern	106½	106⅜
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	156⅞	157½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97⅝	97⅜
Pacific Mail Company	84⅜	90¼
St. Paul Preferred	86	86⅜
St. Paul Common	76	76½
Toledo and Wabash	73	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅞	33⅜
Mariposa Preferred	17½	19
Hudson River	157½	159
Louisiana Levee 6s	66	66

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	116¼	5-20 coup., n. i. '65	119⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	121	5-20 coup., 1867	119⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	116¼	5-20 coup., 1868	119¼
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅜	10-40 coup.	108¼
5-20 coup., 1864	117	6's Currency	106⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	118		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	102⅛	Missouri 6s	92⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102⅛	Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	93⅛
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	101⅛	Louisiana 6s	70
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	101⅛	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	102	California 7s	130
Ill. War Loan	101⅛	Cal. 7s, large bonds	131
Indiana 5 ₱ c	97	Connecticut 6s	101
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	107⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	111
Tenn. 6s, ex cou	67	N. Y. 7's Canal l'n, '70	99
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	101⅛
Virginia 6s, ex coup	56	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	101⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101⅛
Georgia 6s	83⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds	96⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	101⅛
North Carolina 6s	60	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	97
North Car. 6s n. bds	56⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of the Republic	121
Manhattan	145	Hanover	114
Merchants'	129	Metropolitan	142
Mechanics'	137	People's	143
America	148	East River	105
City	200	Market	125
Phenix	109	Nassau	105
North River	105	Shoe and Leather	130
Butchers' & Drovers'	140	Continental	101
National	112	Commonwealth	117
Merchants' Exchange	118	Park	160
Seventh Ward	112	Manuf's and Merch's	102
State of New-York	112	Central National	115
Commerce	127⅛	Fourth National	107⅛
Ocean	107	Ninth National	115⅛
American Exchange	114	Gold Exchange	140
Chatham	150	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	109

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100⅛
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	89	Chi., R. I. & Pac	98⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	98	Morris & Essex 1st M	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	89⅛	Morris & Essex 2d M	94⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	N. J. Cen. 1st M	99
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M, '77	85	New Jersey Cen. 2d M	100
H. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869-70	101	N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	100
H. R. 7's 2d M., S. F. '85	103⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	104
Harlem 1st M	100⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M	98
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. 1869-'72	127	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M	98
Mich. C. n. 1st M., 8's '82	127⅛	Cleve. & P. 4th M	76
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	93	Chi. & Alton S. F'd	97⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 p.c.	98	Chic. & Alton 1st M	104
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M	93	Chi. & Alton Inc	92
Alton & T. H. 1st M	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	77	Peninsula R. R. bonds	96
Chi. & N. W. S. F	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	104⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	93	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	91
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Con	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	83
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	89
Han. & St. Jo. Con	100	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	91
Lack. & Western bds	94	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	84⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st M	98	Col., Chi & Ind. 2d M	80
Del., L. & W. 2d M	93	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	95⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	91⅛	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D	84
Tol. & W. 2d M	85	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D	84
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	77	Mariposa Trustee cer	46
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F	83	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	97
Gt. West'n 1st M., '88	87	Western Union Bonds	86
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	77	Little Miami R. R. B	90
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	77⅛	Lake Shore Div. bds	92⅛
Gal. & Chi. Extended	100		

The Harlem Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable July 1.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,019,405; total payments, $392,245; balance, $82,507,817. The receipts include, for Customs, $257,000; for Gold Notes, $141,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 38 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 12, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	40	Lard, pkgs	46
Cotton, bales	1,763	Butter, pkgs	1,751
Eggs, bbls	865	Cheese, pkgs	5,972
Flour, bbls	12,178	Tallow, pkgs	63
Wheat, bushels	34,971	Starch, boxes	829
Corn, bushels	23,333	Tobacco, hhds	290
Rye, bushels	8,600	Whisky, bbls	413
Oats, bushels	360	Wool, bales	337
Beans, bushels	495	Oil Cake, pkgs	228
Hops, bales	60	Peanuts, bags	283
Hides, No	2,382	Rice, pkgs	12
Leather, sides	3,811	Stearine, tcs	128
Petroleum, ref., bbls	4,401	Copper, bbls	249
Spts. Turp., bbls	330	Copper, cakes	293
Resin, bbls	1,696	Sugar, hhds	23
Beef, pkgs	189	Cotton Seed, bags	200
Cut Meats, pkgs	30		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Ville de Paris*, for Havre—196 bbls. Pot Ashes, 15,419 lbs. Lard, 53 cases Canned Goods, 3 cases Silks, 7 bales Hemp, 1,103 lbs. Spermaceti, 5 cases Vanilla Beans, 12 pkgs. Hardware, 88 bdls. Whalebones, 14 cases Sewing-machines, 432 bales Cotton, 50 bags S. I. Cotton, 210 cases Lobsters, 1 case Jewelry, 4 cases Tobacco, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 380 lbs. Ham, 13 bbls. Sweeps, 1 case Pencil Sharpeners, 30 bbls. Mess Beef, 3 cases Paintings.

By the bark *Faiden*, for Stockholm—1,753 bbls. (80,937 gallons) Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Pawnee*, for Dublin—12,921 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Liberty*, for Lubec—74,905 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Sir Robert Peel*, for London—15,314 bushels Wheat, 650 bbls. Resin, 101,694 lbs. Oil Cake, 59 hhds. Tobacco, 200 boxes Maizena, 25 bbls. Maizena, 4,017 bbls. Flour, 15 pkgs. Roots, 3,960 Staves.

By the steamer *Louisiana*, for Liverpool—135 hhds. Tobacco, 234,000 lbs. Bacon, 74 bales Hides, 390 Dry Hides, 9,634 lbs. Beeswax, 19,183 bushels Wheat, 105 bbls. Ashes, 41,657 lbs. Cheese, 423 bags Coffee, 403 bags Regulus, 99 bales Cotton, 7,452 bushels Corn, 13,600 lbs. Lard, 3,500 bags Sugar.

By the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—487,388 lbs. Bacon, 716,365 lbs. Cheese, 42 bales Cotton, 15 pkgs. Furs, 3 cases Dry Goods, 3,100 lbs. Ham, 1 tierce Bladders, 60,807 lbs. Lard, 8 cases Hardware, 4 cases Books, 463 bales Hops, 6 cases Drugs, 25 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 229 cases Machinery, 25 Poles, 111 Wheels, 12 cases Clocks.

By the bark *Evanell*, for Adelaide—3,000 cases Kerosene, 139 Hickory Planks, 1,069 pkgs. Wood, 45 pkgs. Merchandise, 300 bbls. Resin, 298 pkgs. Hardware, 11,508 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 200 cases Oysters, 100 cases Lobsters, 50 cases Drugs, 200 cases Spirits Turpentine, 13,872 pieces White Pine Lumber, 14,500 feet White Pine Lumber, 2 bales Rubber Hose, 2,500 Staves.

ASHES—Continue salable and steady, including Pots at $7 75@$8, and Pearls at $9 25@$10 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been but little call for any description to-day; prices have not varied. A lot of 300 bags Rio, ex *Rosedale*, was disposed of on private terms. We quote Java at 23½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@21½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a good spinning, with a moderate speculative demand, for desirable lots, and prices have been quoted a fraction higher. Sales 3,026 bales, (of which 654 bales were placed last evening,) including 2,023 bales to spinners, 993 bales to speculators, and 10 bales to shippers. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice thus: "Our market for the week has been active, closing very firm at an advance of 1c. ₱ lb. over the Saturday's quotations. The supply of good grades offering is small, and these grades can hardly be bought at quotations. The total sales for the week have been 17,619 bales, including 11,186 bales to spinners, 5,899 bales to speculators, 427 bales to exporters, and 107 bales in transit. Sales of average Low Middlings are reported as follows: For June, 100 bales on private terms, and 150 bales at 30¼c. For July, 300 bales on private terms, and 100 bales at 29¼c. For September, 100 bales on private terms, and 100 bales at 29c. For November, 200 bales on private terms, and 100 at 25c., and on basis of Low Middling, 100 at 24¾c., 100 at 25c., and 100 at 25¼c. For December, 50 at 24c., and 100 at 25c., and on basis of Low Middling, 200 at 24¾c., and 200 at 24½c. Total sales, 2,000 bales. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 631 bales; to Hamburg, 988 bales; to Bremen, 693 bales; to Antwerp, 17 bales. Total, 2,329 bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 20,358 bales; to the Continent, 6,930 bales. Total, 27,288 bales. The Dry Goods market is firm but not active."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	26¼	26¾	27	27¼
Good Ordinary	28¼	28¾	29	29¼
Low Middling	30¼	31	31¼	31½
Middling	31¾	32	32¼	32½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	6,104
Receipts last week	5,433
Receipts preceding week	5,606
Receipts since Jan. 1	201,287
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	626,403
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,699
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	623
Exports since Jan. 1	167,269
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	251,003
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,221,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,281,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,368,500
Exports same time last year	1,657,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	138,000
Estimated stock same time last year	131,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted slightly more favorable to buyers, on increasing offerings, especially of old Flour, and a restricted inquiry from both home and export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,500 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 15, very inferior to good Extra State at $5 75@$6 15, good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 15@$6 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 75@$6 15 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$5 15
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 20@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 9 25
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 35@12 00

Of the sales, 4,000 bbls. extra brands were for shipment, part to the British Provinces, including Common State at $6 10@$6 15, Fancy do. at $6 50, and extra Western at $5 75@$6, ₱ bbl. Southern Flour continues in very moderate demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls. at $6 15@$6 75 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $6 75@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior, Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is dull and heavy at $8 50@$9 65 for extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 300 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues plenty and heavy at $4 15@$6 50 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Cornmeal is in moderate supply and demand at $4@$4 50 for Western, $4@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a very moderate export, with a light milling, demand for Wheat, which has been quoted a shade cheaper, closing dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,500 bushels, part to arrive soon, including White Michigan at $1 65; Red and Amber do. at $1 42@$1 55; No. 1 Spring at $1 45@$1 46, afloat; No. 2 Spring at $1 41@$1 42, afloat, with small lots at $1 43@$1 44; White Genesee at $1 75; and White California at $1 68@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less plenty and in good demand at a further material improvement in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at 70c.@85c. for damaged New Mixed Western, received by canal; 85c.@96c. for heated to choice New Mixed Western, by canal; 95c.@$1 for New Mixed Western, received by rail, the latter for very choice; 99c.@$1 01 for Old Mixed Western, in store, delivered; $1 for common Old Mixed Western, delivered; 88c.@$1 for White and Yellow Western, and 88c.@93c. for Kiln-dried, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet, but held more firmly. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been very quiet and further depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,000 bushels Western at 80c.@82c., from depot and afloat, closing with sellers at 80c.; and 78c., in store, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 4,017 bbls. Flour and 15,314 bushels Wheat for London; 19,183 bushels Wheat and 7,452 bushels Corn for Liverpool, and 12,921 bushels Wheat for Dublin. The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday covered 21 loads of Lumber, 17 of Wheat, 10 of Coal, and 1 each of Oil, Staves, Corn, Salt and Feed. List of boats which passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M., June 11, 1869:

Wheat—Port Gibson, Buffalo; Pluribusta, Buffalo; Alpha, Buffalo; C. J. Gillet, Oswego; Joel F. Page, Buffalo; Orson Breed, Rome; Flora Teeter, Buffalo; Free Boat, Oswego; Seymour Rudd, Buffalo; G. W. Tift, Medina; Freeman Phillips, Buffalo; J. S. Curtis, Buffalo; Colorado, Oswego; E. M. Greenman, Buffalo; G. W. Stahl, Buffalo; J. H. Baker, Buffalo; George N. Mitchell, Buffalo.

Lumber and Shingles—W. H. Hallenbeck, Buffalo; Gilbert Gander, Buffalo; Three Brothers, Buffalo; Sidney S. Crouse, Buffalo; A. J. Fox, Boonville; Frank Huson, Salina; Maid Judea, Lyons Falls; Abb. Smith, Oswego; Rob. Hyslop, Boonville; Bella, Lyons Falls; Omer F. Pacha, Boonville; J. C. Feltman, Lyons Falls; Peter Cagger, Buffalo; Arabella, Oswego; Rosanna, Buffalo; Stonewall, Oswego; Wm. Hager, Buffalo; Henry Garber, Buffalo; Clarrie and Jennie, Buffalo; E. Hensler, Tonawanda; Ellen J. Harding, Oswego.

Coal—William Gates, Buffalo; Jennie A. Allen, Buffalo; Nebraska, Geneva; Rock, Geneva; J. D. Montaguaya, Geneva; E. Elliott, do.; F. B. No. 16, Seneca Lake; Hattie White, Buffalo; Levi Snells, Geneva; F. B. No. 6, Geneva.

Iron—Gilbert Candee, Buffalo.

Shipstuff—Jacob Amos, Oswego.

Oil—Medina, Buffalo.

Staves—L. B. Hiles, Buffalo.

Corn—Ada Tester, Buffalo.

Salt—J. J. Munger, Syracuse.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand and steady in price at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been quiet at 70c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request at previous rates, including American at 5c.@10c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 82 bales; export clearances 463 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 60,480 Hides and 29 bales do.; sales, 70,050 Hides, and 10 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 26 lbs. 22c. gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., private terms; 650 Dry Buenos Ayres seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 18,400 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 19@20 lbs., part 21c., gold, usual selection; 3,500 Dry Montevideo, 20 lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 4,300 Dry Orinoco, 20@21 lbs., private terms; 6,050 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 5,200 Dry Central American, 18@22 lbs., 17@19½c., gold, as they run; 2,600 Dry Minas, 18½ lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Laguayra, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,450 Dry Maracaibo, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Dry Bogota, 19 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Acapulco, 22 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Port-au-Platt, 20 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Dry Texas, 21@26 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Dry Salted Maranham, 26 lbs., private terms; 4,300 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 49 lbs. 11½c.; 7,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., 11½c.; 250 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 35 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Sisal, 40 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Maranham, 35 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted West India, 40 lbs., private terms; 4,100 City Slaughters, 50@70 lbs., 12@12½c.; 12 bales Calcutta Cow, to arrive, 9 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 142,800 Hides, (same time last year 160,000—year before, 201,000,) as follows: 89,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c.; 11,000 Dry Montevideo; 4,500 Dry Rio Grande; 1,800 Dry California; 4,000 Dry Porto Cabello; 4,000 Dry Central American; 7,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla; 14,000 Dry and Salted Mexican; 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas; 800 Dry Salted Maracaibo; 12,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, (from Europe;) 500 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—Sole is in good request and buoyant. Week's receipts, 60,000 Sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in Rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Trade has been dull to-day on the basis of previous quotations. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c., Cuba at 35c.@65c., New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—In Resin, there has been a fair business noted, chiefly in strained, at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bbls. Strained at $2 35@$2 37½; 100 bbls. No. 2, at $2 50@$2 62½; 135 bbls. No. 1 at $3 35@$4; 450 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$5 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin were 1,696 bbls.; export clearances, 650 bbls. for London, and 300 bbls. for Adelaide. Of Tar, the reported sales were 300 bbls., including Wilmington at $3 17½, and Newbern on private terms, ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. In Spirits Turpentine, there has been a very moderate movement on the basis of 44½c.@45½c. for merchantable and shipping lots, ₱ gallon. Receipts, 330 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46c., chiefly at 44½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 87½@$4; Resin at $2 35@$10 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 17½; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1@$1 02½; Bleached Whale at $1 12½@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 50; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 05, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 75c.@78c.; Olive at $1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Owing mainly to the advanced prices claimed by holders, the movements in both the New-York and Philadelphia markets have been on a limited scale to-day. The offerings of Oil have been comparatively light, and sellers have not been disposed to make any concessions to induce purchasers to operate freely. Crude, in bulk, has been quoted up to 16½c.@17c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of some 3,500 bbls., part for July delivery, chiefly on the basis of the higher rate, which was the more current quotation at the close. Barreled Crude has been less sought after, though it has been available to buyers at 21c.@21½c., as against 22c. ₱ gallon asked at the close of yesterday—showing an easier market for this description. The round lots alluded to in our last as having been disposed of for forward delivery, embraced 2,000 bbls. a month for each of the months of July, August and September, at 21½c. ₱ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; at Philadelphia 450 bbls. were received. No export clearances were reported. Refined has been comparatively quiet, as the available supplies both here and at Philadelphia were held above the limits of most buyers, particularly for export. The bids for Standard White in both markets ranged from 31c.@31¼, while holders generally claimed 32c. for prompt delivery, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 4,501 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,630 bbls. Sales were reported here of 4,000 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. Standard White, deliverable from June 15 to July 10, at 31¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., June and July deliveries, on private terms; and 1,000 bbls. do., July delivery, at 32½c.; also 2,000 cases and cans do., on private terms, ₱ gallon. Standard White in cans was quoted at 38c.@38½c.; and Prime White at 38c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Sales were also reported at Philadelphia, direct, and on New-York account, 15,500 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. of Prime Light Straw to White at 30c.; 1,000 bbls. Standard White, first half of July delivery, at 32c.; 1,500 bbls. do., July to September delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 32½c., and 12,000 bbls. do., July to December delivery (2,000 bbls. each month,) at 33c.@33¼c. ₱ gallon. The export clearances hence were 1,753 bbls. Refined by the bark *Friden* for Stockholm; and 74,905 gallons do. by the brig *Liberty* for Lubeck. The general market closed very tamely, neither sellers nor buyers evincing much inclination to operate.

PROVISIONS—Pork has further improved in price, on a fair demand, chiefly speculative, but closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $32 50@$32 75, closing at about $32 62½ for New Mess, $32@$32 25 for Old Mess, $28 12@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $26@$26 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 250 bbls. New Mess, seller June, at $32 62½ ₱ bbl. Cutmeats have been in good request at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 300 packages at 12½c.@13c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at rather firmer prices; sales 365 boxes, including ice-cured, various cuts, at 16½c.@16¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in more demand and quoted decidedly higher; sales have been reported since our last of 890 tierces and barrels at 18c.@20c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for City, and 19¾c.@19¾c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 1,000 tierces Prime Steam at 19¾c.@19⅞c., seller and buyer June and July, ₱ lb. Beef is in fair request at from $11@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 285 bbls. Tierce Beef is very dull, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $26@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet at $25@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue quiet and heavy. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	34c.@35c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	31c.@33c.
Western Reserve Firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	30c.@31c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	34c.@35c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	31c.@33c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	33c.@35c.
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	25c.@28c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb	20c.@23c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb	20c.@21c.
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	17c.@19c.
Factories, common, ₱ lb	9c.@15c.
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	6c.@12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	18c.@19c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	15c.@17c.

SUGARS—The market has been very quiet to-day, but without notable change as regards price. Sales have been confined to 158 hhds. Cuba Porto Rico and Demerara, chiefly at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted about steady at 11¼c.@11¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12¾c.; very good to prime do. at 12¾c.@12⅞c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¾c.@14c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12¾c.@13c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 13c.@13¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 14½c.@14¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15½c.@15¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11½c.@12¾c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12¼c.@12¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request at from 13¾c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 67,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; also 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19¾c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at 97c.@98c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken by steamer 1,500 tierces Lard and 500 boxes Bacon at 25s., and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₱ ton. For Bristol, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 6¾d. ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, 1,500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, on private terms. For Cork and orders, an Austrian ship, with 4,500 quarters Wheat, at 5s. ₱ quarter. For the United Kingdom, a British bark, with 3,000 quarters Wheat, at 5s., or if to a direct port, 4s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For a Baltic port direct, a North German bark, with 2,350 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

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The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
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MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS from $12 up. The largest stock and the latest patterns at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

Alderney cattle, on board the *I. L. Theermann*, Pier No. 50, East River. Inquire for GEORGE, or of DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 479 Broadway.

THE DEXTER WASHING MACHINE—The most simple, natural, effective, and time-saving machine ever invented and offered to the public. It can be worked by a child ten years old. Warranted to injure clothes less than friction by hand. It is capable of doing more work in fifteen minutes than can be done by hand in an hour. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated. An examination of the machine is urgently invited. THOMAS H. SCHWABE, Agent, office of Kirkup & Co., No. 112 John-st., New-York.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—All holding certificates of allowance against the State of New-York for clothing and arms furnished by themselves in the war of 1812, will please call at the office No. 4 City Hall-place, without delay.
General H. RAYMOND.

P. S.—All claims not sent in by the 1st of July will be debarred from any portion of the appropriation.

FOR SALE—THE BARGE HUBERT, NOW lying at foot of Hubert-st., North River, New-York; well suited for a hay and feed barge, or an oyster depot; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply on board to J. J. REID.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—A 4-4 AND half-size camera, with boxes complete—first-class instruments—for sale on very reasonable terms. Apply at No. 229 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, after 6 P. M.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering a fine selection of
CHOICE NOVELTIES
IN
PARIS GRENADINES,
SATIN STRIPED GAZE DE SOIES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED
GRENADINE BAREGES,
RICH PARIS PRINTED
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD.
3-4 AND 4-4 PLAIN WHITE SILK GRENADINES,
FOR DRESSES.
8-4 WHITE BAREGE AND GRENADINE
BAREGES,
SUITABLE FOR SHAWLS.
The above are all
FIRST-CLASS GOODS,
AND IMPORTED
EXPRESSLY FOR THE BEST CITY RETAIL
TRADE.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CHENE SILKS,

FOULARD SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POINT AND APPLIQUE LACES,
CHANTILLY FLOUNCES, FICHUS,
CAPES, BARBES AND
TRIMMING LACES,
LACE PARASOLS MOUNTED IN IVORY.
PARIS AND HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
LAWN AND L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
N. B.—Initialing done to order.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS'

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering a fine selection of
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN
FURNISHING GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.
READY-MADE SHIRTS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FRENCH AND EMBROIDERED BOSOMS;
THE LATEST STYLES IN LINEN COLLARS
AND CUFFS.
UNDERGARMENTS,
SILK, MERINO AND LISLE THREAD;
PANTALOON CUT
LINEN AND JEAN DRAWERS.
HOSIERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FANCY ZEPHYR AND SILK TIES, CRAVATS,
SCARFS, SASHES AND SASH RIBBONS,
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
N. B.—SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS
TO ORDER.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

BAZAAR OF HOUSE FURNISHING DRY
GOODS.
BEDDING, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS, COMFORTABLES AND BLANKETS,
WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS,
In all sizes and qualities.
10-4 White Honeycomb Quilts, $1 each.
10-4 Colored Quilts, $1 25 each.
Table Linen from the commonest to the finest quality.
Towels and Toweling, Table and Piano Covers, Patent
Mosquito Nets and Netting.
Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings.
Cotton Goods retailed at the wholesale prices before
the advance.
Linen Horse Sheets.

A full assortment of Iron Furniture, such as Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Marble-top Saloon Tables, Settees, Garden Chairs, Vases, Store and Piano Stools.

Buyers for hotels, boarding-houses, steamboats and private families are invited to examine our stock and prices.

HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS,
Successors to Wm. Gardner,
No. 244 Canal-st., opposite Earl's Hotel.

AT KINZEY'S,
THIS WEEK.
OPENING LARGE LOTS OF
AUCTION GOODS.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

RICH SILK FRINGES, 6c., 10c., 15c. a yard.
RICH SILK GIMPS, 25c. to 75c. a piece.
RICH SATIN TRIMMINGS, 25c. to 50c. a piece.
LOTS OF TRIMMINGS, 10c. to 25c. a piece.
LOTS OF FRINGES, 10c. to 50c. a piece.
LOTS OF COTTON TRIMMINGS, 5c. to 25c. a piece.
RICH SILK FRINGES, EVERY COLOR.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

OPENING 80,000 YARDS NEW RIBBONS.
BONNET RIBBONS, 6c. 10c. 12½c. 15c. per yard.
BONNET RIBBONS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c., per yard.
RICH SASH RIBBONS, 25c. to 50c. per yard.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c. per yard.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 75c. a piece.
SATIN RIBBONS, 25c. piece up.
1,000 REMNANTS OF RIBBONS.

STRAW-GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CLOSING ROUND HATS AT 25c.
SUN AND SHADE HATS, 25c. up.
BONNETS ALL STYLES, 50c. up.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN FRAMES, 15c.

CHOICE STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

2,000 FINE LACE COLLARS, 20c. to 50c.
1,500 EXTRA LACE COLLARS, 60c. to $2 50.
2,500 YARDS SILK ILLUSIONS, 10c. to 25c.
1,200 LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 31c. to 50.
750 SILK LACE VAILS, 25c. and 50c.
2,000 YARDS VESTIBULE LACES, 25c.
LARGE LOT LACES AND EDGINGS CHEAP.
SILK VAIL TISSUES, 50c. a yard.

SPECIALTIES.

25,000 LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, 3c.
1,000 FINE TUCKED COLLARS, 3c.
1,000 FINE LINEN AND NEEDLEWORK, 3c.
2,500 FINE MOURNING COLLARS, 3c.
8,000 FINE COLLARS WITH STUDS, 3c.
2,000 LINEN NEEDLEWORK SETS, 25c.
5,000 PAIRS LINEN CUFFS, 10c.
6,000 WIDE LINEN COLLARS, 6c.

NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.

MUSLIN BANDS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c.
MUSLIN EDGINGS, 3c. yard up.
MUSLIN INSERTIONS, 5c. yard up.
LOT OF MUSLIN SLEEVES, 25c.
LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 20c.
AUCTION LOTS OF RUFFLINGS, 25c.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF HEMSTITCHED at 10c., 12½c. up.
LOTS OF NEEDLEWORK from 15c. up.
LOT OF VAL LACE NEEDLEWORK, 31c., 50c.
LOT OF GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. up.
LOT OF NEEDLEWORK AND HEMSTITCH, 25c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

CHEAP LOTS FROM AUCTION.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

CLOSING OUT THE STOCK FROM 50c. UP.

SMALLWARE DEPARTMENT.

SPOOL COTTONS, BUTTONS, BRAIDS, &c.
BEST 100 YARDS MACHINE SILK, 11c.
BEST 50 YARDS MACHINE SILK, 6c.
10,000 DOZENS PEARL BUTTONS, 5c. dozen.
BEST 100 YARDS SEWING SILK, 10c.
HEAVY CROCHET BRAIDS, 2c.

FANS FROM AUCTION.

20,000 LINEN AND SILK FANS,
AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.
LINEN FANS, 10c.
FINE IVORY FANS, 25c. to 50c.
FINE SILK FANS, 75c. to $2 50.

FANCY-GOODS DEPARTMENT.

6,000 FINE BREASTPINS, 5c., 10c., 25c.
2,000 FINE JET SETS, 25c.
3,900 RUBBER AND FRENCH SETS, 25c. up.
ALONG WITH A LOT OF ORNAMENTS,
CHAINS, LOCKETS, COMBS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c.
WM. KINZEY,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS.

THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.—The great Parisian event is the establishment of the Grands Magasins de la Paix—the finest house in the world—which has just been effected in the richest quarter of Paris, Rues Réaumur, Michodière, Choiseul and Monsigny, between the Bourse and the New Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, silk goods, lace, cashmeres, dresses, ready-made articles, fancy fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

TOYS.—A VERY LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of toys at STAVELEY'S,
No. 570 Broadway, near 12th-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, JUNE 14,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET,
TEILLARD,
BELLON,
TAPPISSIER,
GOURD GROIZAT,
RICH BLACK SILKS,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR
RETAIL TRADE.
Also,
A FULL LINE OF SUMMER SILKS,
At $1 25 and $1 50.
RICH CHENE AND STRIPED SILKS
At $2.
PLAIN SILKS, IN ALL THE COLORS,
At $2.
JUST RECEIVED, AN ASSORTMENT OF
SATIN-FACED SERGES,
A NEW ARTICLE FOR
WALKING SUITS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 14,
WILL OPEN IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BATHING SUITS, PICQUE DRESSES, AND
SUITS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
INFANTS' WARDROBES
AND LADIES' OUTFITS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OR MADE TO ORDER
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 14,
WILL OPEN IN THEIR
LINEN DEPARTMENT
SEVERAL CASES OF 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4
BARNSLEY SHEETING,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER
PRICES.
ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK,
IN VARIOUS WIDTHS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS
IN EVERY MAKE AND NUMBER. ALSO A
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE AND SPANISH LINENS,
FOR TRAVELING SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH TOILET QUILTS,
JUST LANDED,
AND RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
MOURNING AND SECOND MOURNING,
WHICH IS NOW REPLETE WITH ALL THE
NEWEST FABRICS ADAPTED FOR THE
SEASON,
INCLUDING HERNANI AND IRON
GRENADINES.

AT E. RIDLEY'S.

STRAW GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' AND INFANTS'
HATS.
SOME OF THE LEADING STYLES
HALF LAST WEEK'S PRICES!!!
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.
REAL AND MILLINERY LACES.
SILKS AND SATINS, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 per yard.
COLORED CRAPES, EMBROIDERIES,
COLLARS, CUFFS, DRESS TRIMMINGS AND
BUTTONS.

SILK FRINGES.

LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY TO SELECT
FROM.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SKIRTS, CORSETS, 65c.,
75c. and $1 upward.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

SPECIALTIES.
LEATHER SATCHELS, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 38, $1 60.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
JUST LANDED FROM STEAMER.
THOUSANDS OF PARASOLS, BOTH SILK AND
PONGEE, at 50c., 60c., 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 each.
NOVELTIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
CHEAPEST GOODS OF THE SEASON
THROUGHOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT.

JOBBING ROOM

UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., AND NOS. 66, 68
AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,
**PEABODY BREECH-LOADING
FIRE-ARMS**
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid or waitress; fully competent for all the duties of either; good City references. Call at No. 162 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman, with the best City references; she thoroughly understands her business; meats, game, pastry, soups, and a good baker, &c. Call at No. 329 4th-av. (new No. 335).

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY young woman with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at her present employer's, No. 23 East 14th-st. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a competent young woman, with excellent City references; understands all kinds of English cooking; will assist in the washing. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; the best of City references from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 112 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; best of references. Address A. B., No. 430 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children. Call at No. 44 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a baby to wet nurse. Apply southwest corner 63d-st. and 9th-av.; entrance 63d-st. second floor; reference exchanged. Mrs. P. J. KELLY.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook and laundress, with six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 721 East 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; City reference. Call at No. 181 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room, No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; has three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 353 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to go out by the day to do house-cleaning or washing. Call at No. 339 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress. Apply to Mrs. SANDS, No. 203 East 21st-st.

ATTENTION!!—GOOD SERVANTS FOR country and City for all kinds of work at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND A superior chambermaid, situations in one family in the City or country; they will do the work of a small private family, baking and pastry; the chambermaid will assist with the washing and ironing; wages $14 and $12. Call at No. 308 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid; she is an excellent plain seamstress, a good reader, can cut and trim dresses, make bonnets, and dress hair; she can be highly recommended for good principles and good manners; she prefers the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 25 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED marbleizer, who can varnish, polish gild, bronze, and thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; good reference can be given if required; no objection to going to the country. Address M. C., Station F., New-York City.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., (new No. 335,) situations for a large number of experienced waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, ladies' maids, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers, for private families, hotels, Summer houses, &c.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (CITY OR COUNTRY) for two very experienced, trustworthy girls, with first-class references; one as good cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress, separate or together. Apply at No 15 Court-st., one door from Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family, who understands all kinds of cooking and baking, and who has no objection to assist in washing; has good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; operates on machine; will go to the country; best City reference; experienced nurse; country or City. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; is an excellent baker, and would assist in the washing for a small family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 509 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; can bone and lard; do all kinds of cooking in a gentleman's family; has good City references; will go to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY AS chambermaid and assist in the care of children, or sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call or address No. 217 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation for a girl as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and the care of children, who has been in her employ six years, and is fully competent. Call at No. 53 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or for chamberwork and assistant waitress; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 205 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION as cook or chambermaid. Call at No. 95 Norfolk-st., rear house.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH gardener on a gentleman's place by a very experienced and trustworthy Englishmen, of Protestant principles; is a practical man; fully understands shrubberies, vegetables, fruits and flowers; two years with his former employer, to whom he refers; would like a place with a cottage for his wife to live in; no children. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, who speaks English fluently, a situation in a hotel as night clerk, or any position in which he can make himself useful; lost his left leg in the late war of the rebellion; has no objection to go to the country. Address E. B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by single Scotchman of long experience; understands care of horses thoroughly; good, careful driver; sober, obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, Protestants, on a farm; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; the man as a general farm hand or plain gardener. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as a first-class farmer and stock-raiser; his wife is competent to take the charge of a dairy and cheese establishment; best of reference. Address for three days to J. C., in care of No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; would make himself generally useful; has first-class references. Address THOMAS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has good City references; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., new number, corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single Protestant man who understands his business; can give satisfactory references. Any address left promptly attended to by B. M. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as gardener or coachman; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; good references from his employer. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address T. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at his present employer's private stables, No. 30 East 40th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, (no incumbrance;) the man as general farmer and useful man; is strong and willing to work; the wife as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of reference given. Apply at 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife; man as coachman and groom; wife as good cook or general servant; no incumbrance; good references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER by a man who thoroughly understands the business; his wife could manage the dairy; are Protestants; no incumbrance. Address Y. L. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; is willing and capable; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, or farmer; can take care of horses; knows how to drive them; best of references can be given. Address C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; is a good and careful driver; can give best reference from last employer. Apply to W. S. SHALDON, No. 498 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single man who understands his business; City or country; reference. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; is a good and careful driver; can give best references from last employer. Apply to W. S. SHALDON, No. 498 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING HAD considerable experience in business, would like to make an engagement with a banking firm or commission stock house, either as cashier or in an outside capacity; or would be willing to make an arrangement to assist in an office for two or three hours in the day; reference of a satisfactory character will be furnished. Address APPLICANT, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, (GERMAN,) with a small family, a situation as gardener or coachman; understands gardening and farming and the care of horses; best recommendations can be given from families with whom he has lived. Address for three days, GERMAN, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WANTED.—Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed; no charge till engaged; at CARPENTER'S old-established Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE FISH AND provision house, an American boy, from seventeen to nineteen years of age; must write well and be correct at figures. Address A. & CO., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, stating age, residence, present occupation, and ideas as to compensation.

WHITE GOODS IMPORTING HOUSE.—Wanted, a Salesman who has a good connection with Western jobbers; terms liberal. Address, with references, to H. & J., Box No. 5,420 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., (new No. 335,) for excellent situations, experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, and all American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c., immediately.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4th-av. and 25th-st., excellent situations open for ladies' maids, seamstresses, first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, girls to cook, wash and iron, and girls for general housework.

WANTED—A FAITHFUL, COMPETANT WOMAN as nurse, to take care of a young child; good City reference required. Apply at No. 19 East 37th-st. from 9 to 12 A. M. Saturday and Monday.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A SCOTCH Protestant woman for general housework. Address, stating wages and reference, A. L., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—A GOOD talker, educated, earnest, trustworthy. Address, with information and reference, CAPITAL, Post Office Box No. 694 New-York City.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS and to wait on a young lady. Apply at office No. 49 3d-av., from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE TO take the entire care of an infant. Apply at office, No. 45 3d-av., new No. 49.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED in a bank. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating reference, Box No. 822 Post Office.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Desclauzas and Mons. Aujac.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MOTHER HUBBARD. Leading characters by Miss Rose Massey, Mr. G. Becket and the Lauris.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
GYMNASTICS, MINSTRELSY, and a large collection of Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
IXION and DECHALEMEUX. Leading characters by Mr. George Brookes, Miss Fanny Herring.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
FRA DIAVOLO and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. Leading character by Mr. Leffingwell.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Burlesque—THE LADY OF LYONS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is reported that at a Cabinet meeting held in London Saturday, Mr. MOTLEY announced the rejection of the *Alabama* Claims Treaty by the American Senate, and expressed the earnest desire of the Government for a removal of the matters in difference by a treaty that will do justice to all parties.

Immense Tory meetings were held in different parts of Great Britain Saturday, and strong protests against disestablishment were adopted. The cable reports that at the Manchester meeting over 200,000 persons were present, and at the Liverpool demonstration 50,000.

Numerous arrests were made in Paris Saturday, but no general disturbance took place. Advices received *via* London, and dated last night, reported that tranquillity had been restored.

In the Spanish Cortes, Saturday, General PRIM warmly defended the Mexican people against a charge of cowardice, and announced that soon diplomatic relations with JUAREZ would be resumed. The Duke of MONTPENSIER had reëntered Spain and was in Andalusia.

Dispatches from Calcutta, dated June 9, state a severe cyclone had occurred there and in the vicinity, doing great damage to the buildings in the city and the shipping in the river below. The damage to the shipping in the harbor was very slight. At the last accounts the cyclone was still raging.

CUBA.

Reports from Havana confirm previous accounts of heavy fighting at Puerto Padre, but no details are given, and we are left in the dark as to which side won the advantage.

A party of fillibusters, recently landed at Port Battiquerí, were surprised by a force of Spaniards, to whom their movements had been betrayed, and defeated with great loss. Those who were not killed were taken prisoners. Two millions of dollars in unsigned revolutionary bonds were among the spoils.

GENERAL.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached the sermon to the graduating class at West Point yesterday. He painted the "perfect gentleman" and pointed his moral by declaring that a true soldier ought to be the highest type of the "perfect gentleman," but arguing that there could be no perfection except through the teachings of Christianity. Only the latter portion of the sermon alluded in any way to politics. He spoke of the friendship and united action during the closing hours of the war of GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS and MEADE as a most remarkable evidence of the superiority of American soldiers.

Advices from Arizona report that 300 Indians had attacked a train of Government stores *en route* for Camp Grant. They killed three men and wounded three others, and, having set the escort to flight, captured and destroyed the wagons and contents, valued at about $20,000.

The Commissioner of Patents, S. S. FISHER, has sustained the decision of the Chief Examiner of Patents, refusing to issue a patent of JOHN W. COCHRAN for improvement in breech-loading guns, chiefly on the ground that COCHRAN's original application in 1860 was withdrawn by him and was not again renewed until 1868, after his improvement had been largely used in various ways. The Commissioner virtually decides in this case that an application once withdrawn is an abandonment of the claim.

A duel was fought in North Carolina Saturday, between Capt. W. C. CAMERON, of Petersburg, Va., and Mr. R. W. HUGHES, of Richmond, Va. The affair followed the publication by CAMERON, a professional journalist, of an article denouncing his adversary. CAMERON was wounded in the breast severely, but not dangerously.

The wife of JOHN F. COYLE, one of the proprietors of the *National Intelligencer*, died in Washington last night.

Minister CURTIN gave a farewell reception Saturday in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and in the evening was honored with a complimentary banquet at the Academy of Music, at which a brilliant company was present. The congratulatory dispatch from the Czar of Russia, received at the banquet, is printed elsewhere.

The stockholders of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad have decided to lease their road to the Maine Central Company for a term of fifty years.

A letter from Chief Justice CHASE, received in Washington, gives a flattering account of the improved condition of South Carolina. He says the people are fast recuperating from the effects of the war, and, if permitted, would soon be thriving and prosperous. He and his daughter have been treated everywhere with the greatest respect and kindness.

The prevalence of yellow fever at St. Mary's, Ga., is officially denied.

Mr. EDWARD RIGGS was ordained as a missionary to Turkey, in the West Presbyterian Church in Forty-second-street, last evening.

The regular monthly concert of the Morning Star Sunday School took place yesterday afternoon at the Apollo Rooms. Dr. PERRY, the Superintendent, said that there were $3,000 in the Treasury, and that he hoped soon to obtain sufficient to erect a chapel.

In the famous WHEATON divorce suit, Justice DODGE has ordered the husband, who is a medical officer at Quarantine, to pay his wife $10 a week, and give bonds in the sum of $500 to behave himself one year.

The Fall River steamboat *Providence* took 1,500 passengers for Boston last night, prominent among whom were Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and 400 musicians, engaged for the grand Peace Jubilee.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS delivered a bachalaureate sermon last night to the graduating class of the City College. He dwelt principally upon what he considered the true aim of man's life.

General Grant's Administration—Public Sentiment in Regard to It.

The hostile clamor against General GRANT's Administration has in good part died away. Democratic partisans continue to denounce it as a failure, but this is partly from the force of habit and partly in the hope of party profit. But the disposition which, at one time, seemed quite general among Republicans to disparage and decry it has given place to a temper at once more hopeful and more just. It seems at last to be felt that the Administration has had as yet nothing like a trial,—that three months, under any circumstances, is not time enough to test either the justice or the wisdom of any Administration, and that the circumstances which have surrounded the beginning of General GRANT's term have been especially unfavorable to the formation of a just and dispassionate judgment.

The expectations of the public, in the first place, were extravagant and unreasonable. General GRANT's great military renown, and the reputation his services in suppressing the rebellion had given him, inspired an undue estimate of what he could do as President, and led the people at large to expect from him whatever the country might need from any department of the Government and in any branch of public affairs. It was forgotten that the department he had been called to fill was at best one of limited power, restricted by the Constitution to the execution of the laws of Congress, and greatly curtailed even in that, by recent legislation and by constant encroachments of the other departments of the Government. At the outset of his Administration, moreover, he encountered what must always be, so long as our present system exists, an enormous difficulty to every new Administration, the redistribution of official patronage. This has probably been a greater embarrassment to him than to any of his predecessors since the beginning of the Government. The war had multiplied enormously the number of offices to be filled, and had, at the same time, increased enormously the number of applicants for them. Party spirit had grown more and more exacting, more and more selfish and less disposed than ever to give paramount consideration, in judging the motives of public men, to the welfare of the country. The Republican party had become largely venal and less patriotic than ever before. The *greed for office* had become more universal, more clamorous, more intolerant and more unreasonable.

Under these circumstances it was scarcely possible that General GRANT should not fail to meet the expectations of the country. Unquestionably he *did* fail, and it is quite certain that any other man in his place would have failed quite as badly, and probably much worse, than he did.

But the country has come to understand that the appointments to office of the first quarter of a new Administration afford no just test of its capacity or character. General GRANT disappointed the country, we think, in abandoning so hastily the policy with which he set out, of making honesty and fidelity in the performance of duty the sole tenure of office, and by surrendering so soon and so absolutely as he did to political cliques and factions the power of dictating removals and appointments. But it may be doubted whether he could have done otherwise. Political parties were too strong for him. He could only resist their dictation with the certainty of a prolonged contest, in which he was by no means sure of winning, and which would have added greatly to the difficulties and embarrassments of his position.

That matter, at all events, is disposed of, and the Administration is now free to give its attention to the graver matters which involve the public welfare and upon which the question of its success or failure must really turn. While no effective action can be taken on these matters until the meeting of Congress, and while Congress will then be more directly responsible for them than the President, it will be for him to recommend such measures as he may deem best adapted to meet the public necessities and to promote the public interests. He has assured the country that he shall have a policy on all public questions,—and although it will not be forced or urged in defiance of the convictions or wishes of the people, the character and scope of his recommendations will afford the true criterion by which his Administration will be judged.

So far as we can judge by past indications, there is no reason to fear that the action of the new Administration will not be adequate to the public wants, and fully meet the expectations of the country. It has done much already to give effect to the policy of reconstruction adopted by Congress, and to adapt its execution to the wants and necessities of the Southern States; and there is every reason to believe that before the first term of President GRANT shall have half expired, harmony of feeling and of action will have been restored to the sections so recently arrayed in hostility against each other, and all injurious traces of the recent conflict will have been removed. Very gratifying progress is made toward paying the public debt, and in relieving the industry of the country from the burdens that it must impose. The Indian questions which have hitherto given the Government so much trouble, are in a fair way of adjustment. The collection of the public revenues of the country has been greatly improved, and greater efficiency and integrity secured for this branch of the public service. The War and Navy Departments, in spite of clamor against the men placed at their heads, have never been administered with greater vigor or success. And in every department of the Government, there is a very decided improvement in the mode of carrying on its affairs.

Persons who have been disappointed in getting office, and politicians who have failed in securing for themselves as much of influence in the distribution of office as they think they ought to have, are, of course, under the first impulse of their chagrin, disposed to pronounce the Administration a failure. But the sharpness of their disappointment will soon wear away, and their temper, like that of the country at large, will grow less impatient and more just. General GRANT has by no means yet lost that wonderful public confidence which brought him into office, though it is doubtless true, as it is not strange, that in the difficulties and embarrassments of a new Administration, it should have become somewhat impaired. And now, that his initial troubles have been surmounted, we believe it will be strengthened very greatly and very steadily from this time forward.

Relieving Broadway.

It has been suggested that the proposition we made to forthwith clear out all sidewalk obstructions on Broadway, and other leading thoroughfares, from highest obstruction to lowest, from most respectable to least respectable, would do injustice to the abutting property-owners and storekeepers. We cannot see how: it might give them temporary inconvenience, but this would soon be remedied to their own great advantage, and that of everybody else; it would take away some privileges of ingress and egress and some facilities of exposing wares, but these are privileges and facilities which they assumed subject to recall when public convenience demanded.

Indeed, the difficulty has been that where an inch is given an ell is taken in such matters. Where one tradesman or real estate owner seeks to use part of the sidewalk mainly for his personal interest, his rival seizes still more of it. Hence, not only is it the true remedy to repossess the whole for the sole and exclusive use of the public, to whom it belongs, but this is the true way also of satisfying the storekeepers themselves, since all will then be again on an equality. Property-owners can then make such arrangements for entrance and exit, and for show-windows, as will not be neutralized by neighboring obstructions, and so they will start fair again.

For that matter, the alleged "injustice" in so obvious a civic improvement would be not worth mentioning, compared with the radical plan which Mayor HALL declares necessary to accomplish the same object. *His* scheme is to convert all the lower stories of the stores into sidewalks, which would not only involve considerable expense to the City, but a loss of trade to the storekeepers while such repairs were effected. To this project a property-owner objected in our yesterday's issue, declaring that its cost from Bowling-Green to the City Hall Park alone would be $15,000,000, which we think an absurd over-estimate; that the first floors in that region "where trade now counts her millions of exchanges, would be reduced to pawn and junk-shops, or other unimportant callings," which is simply absurd. Our property-owners concede that there must be *some* relief for Broadway; and unless they are willing to run the risk of what our correspondent calls "a wild scheme of extravagance—a crazy dream of spoliation," they must suggest some other feasible plan, which will accomplish the same end.

Possibly, a proper combination of schemes—parallel thoroughfares, underground railroads, elevated railroads, and so on—might avoid the necessity of a more radical relief on the surface of Broadway. Meanwhile, as we have said, it is for the interest of property-owners, as well as all others, to keep the sidewalks free from obstructions, and so divert the morning and evening throng of pedestrians from complaint. Perhaps it might turn out that this suggestion of ours for temporary relief of Broadway sidewalks, by repossessing the space the public has a right to, might obviate the need of taking their first floors from the property-owners and storekeepers.

When Broadway was so "broad" in proportion to its travel that it received its distinctive name, projections from the houses were possibly accounted a relief to the eye, in such a wilderness of space—just as it is quite a pleasure to find a military parade filling up the emptiness of some of the over-broad avenues of Washington. *Now*, however, both the beauty and the comfort of the street lie in the uniform cutting off of these excrescences, and the leveling of exterior stoops. The double space thus gained to pedestrians would surely go far toward "affording 200,000 people an easy and rapid access to their homes;" and perhaps, in some regions, even the street could be widened by the gains so made to the sidewalk.

The Great Tory Meetings in England and Ireland.

We hear by cable of enormous popular demonstrations against the disestablishment of the Irish Church, both in Ireland and England, and of petitions on a gigantic scale to the House of Lords urging their Lordships to throw out the bill on the motion for the second reading, which comes on this evening. At Belfast, the centre of Ulster Orange Protestantism, it is asserted that eighty thousand persons were present; at Liverpool fifty thousand, and at Manchester the astounding number of two hundred thousand are said to have attended an anti-disestablishment open-air meeting. All these figures are probably exaggerated, consciously or unconsciously, by those who organized the meetings and drew up the reports of the proceedings—the supposition that nearly one-half of the entire population of Manchester was present being simply preposterous. But there can be no doubt as to the magnitude and political importance of the demonstration in question. There can be no doubt, either, that the Tories throughout the country, who seemed to be thoroughly demoralized after the general election, have recovered their energy to a certain extent, and are not without hopes of inducing the Lords to undo the work of an entire session, and provoke a dangerous conflict with the House of Commons. All the Protestant bigotry of the North of Ireland has been aroused, and though naturally intense enough in itself, has been studiously fanned into violence by political agitation; and it is even said that a large section of the more fanatical Orangemen have been worked up to a pitch of religious fury at which they threaten to abandon their allegiance to England, and to move for the repeal of the Union, should the mainstay of their religious supremacy be done away with. In Lancashire, too, where for various local reasons a strong Conservative reaction has taken place during the past year, the Tories have been flushed with their local victory, and by working on the jealousy that exists between the English population and the numbers of immigrant Irish, have succeeded in organizing large and enthusiastic demonstrations against the Government bill.

It is noticeable, however, that all the renewed opposition to Irish disestablishment emanates from the two sections of country we have mentioned, and is manifestly inspired by the religious and local prejudices to which we have referred. We do not hear of anything similar in London, or in the great cities of England out of Lancashire, or in Scotland. It is true that there exists among the mass of English Liberals a genuine feeling of disappointment that neither the relief from an injustice promised by the bill itself, nor the temper in which Irish questions have recently been treated by the House of Commons, has resulted in materially appeasing Irish discontent. But there are no signs of any general inclination on the part of the Liberals to shrink from consummating their work on that account, and the ultra Tories in the Lords will be very foolish if they take the demonstrations in Ulster and Lancashire as evidences of a change in public opinion sufficient to warrant them in running counter to the emphatically expressed will of the people.

The Printers and the Associated Press.

The National Typographical Union, which has been in session for a week past, has finally adjourned, doing very little business relating to the objects for which it is supposed to exist, and trying to do a good deal on subjects with which it has not the slightest shadow of concern. Among these latter the Associated Press came in for a large share of its attention. Assuming that the Association adds to the expense, and, therefore, to the difficulty, of starting new journals, the Union calls for the abolition of this "tyrannical institution," this "gigantic monopoly," in order that more newspapers may be started, and thus a demand for more printers be created.

The Associated Press is no more an "institution" of any sort than is a single newspaper; it is a voluntary association of several journals, for the purpose of obtaining news by telegraph, for the common use and at the common expense,—the object being to avoid duplicating, at an enormous expense, news which all must have. It originated about twenty years ago, and has grown to its present magnitude and importance through the personal efforts of those in active charge of it, and at the expense of its several members. For several years the labor of waiting for news, and making manifold copies of it for the several papers, was performed in person by Mr. ANDREWS, of the *Courier & Enquirer*, Mr. HUDSON, of the *Herald*, and the writer of this paragraph; and it was not till it had been in operation several years that the Association felt strong enough to have all this done at a separate office and by agents and clerks. Membership of it soon came to be valuable, as no newspaper could do without the news, and few new journals were started with sufficient capital to incur the expense of collecting the news for themselves. The Association never assumed to exclude any responsible paper from sharing its advantages: but in view of the immense labor and expense incurred in building it up, it has been thought just and proper to demand a *price* for such a privilege, corresponding to its value and its cost to the members of the Association. No journal strong enough to go alone objects to this demand; it is only those which desire to reap the *profit* of publishing a newspaper without incurring the *expense* of it, that object.

The Typographical Union objects to thus increasing the price of publishing a newspaper, because it keeps printers out of work. This is quite in keeping with the general policy of the Union to secure for printers as much money for as little work as possible; but the hostility of a combination which assumes to fix the prices for which printers may work, and to regulate their hours and degrade and brand all who will not obey their dictation, and which seeks legislative interference to sustain their absurd assumptions, to the "monopoly" and tyranny of the Associated Press, is simply ridiculous. They might just as well demand that every person who desires to start a new newspaper shall have the right to use the correspondence, the editorial force, the law, market and general reports, and, generally, whatever in an old established journal he might find useful to his enterprise. This would greatly facilitate the starting of fresh newspapers, and so increase the demand for printers, and would be quite as just as the Union's demand concerning the Associated Press.

In spite of incessant opposition the Associated Press increases in favor with the newspapers of the country year by year, and in spite of bitter and determined rivalry it meets with more universal support. Contracts have just been concluded for continued service with the Press of New-England and New-York State. The Press of the Middle and South and Southwestern States are in alliance with it, and with the whole Western Press the sole difference is in process of adjustment.

As tributary to their general scheme of making it more easy to start newspapers for the benefit of printers, the Union demands that the Government shall enter into the business of telegraphing on its own account. On this point we have nothing at present to say. It is for Congress to judge of the conclusiveness of the argument in favor of the plan proposed.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is quite evident that not all those who voted against NAPOLEON at the late elections are yet ready to fight against him at the barricades. The majority in Paris against the Empire was overwhelming; but only a very small number have shown their willingness to carry the battle beyond the ballot at this time. Though the most implacable enemies of the Emperor were chosen in Paris, they have refrained from taking any part in the demonstrations tending to revolution. NAPOLEON was prepared, in case of an outbreak, to make a large reduction in the number of his enemies. Rather than permit himself to be driven from power, he would have ruined the Paris he has built.

We don't see that the Republicans require any new party measures until they are able to realize those on which General GRANT was elected. It is true that these measures are not so exciting as the cry of "War," or the cry of "Blood," but their practical application would be of vastly more advantage to the country than it would receive from the waging of ten successful wars.

It is to be hoped that that excellent and learned man, Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, who is also the friend of America, will hereafter refrain from delivering political speeches. His object in coming to this country was of the noblest kind,—to forward the interests of education, and contribute toward the building up of a young institution of learning. His generous services in this direction are worthy of all praise. But his labors in the way of political speech-making have only resulted in injury, and he will do no good by continuing them.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Saturday last, in showing what a frightful City this is, says that "there have been no less than *twenty-five mysterious disappearances* in New-York during the past two weeks." Where did the Philadelphia paper get this news?

General CLUSERET has at last got himself into notoriety in France by being expelled from the country. We had the General over here for a number of years. He was one of the adventurers who, after our war broke out, gathered around General FREMONT, and undertook to show him how to carry on war upon the high strategic principles of the great European Generals. He flourished at this work for a while, but when FREMONT fell, he, too, fell. When GRANT's star was in the ascendant, General CLUSERET was very much disgusted with GRANT's strategy; and having come to this City he started a newspaper, which showed how General GRANT was always wrong and was always beaten, and also showed that there was no chance of his winning unless he adopted CLUSERET's great plan, which he always put forth in abominable English. When peace came and GRANT succeeded, CLUSERET was disgusted with the country, and went back to France. There he has been making himself busy in meddling with everything, just as he did here; and it is well for the Liberal side that the Emperor has caused him to be ordered out of the country. We don't suppose there is any danger of his coming back here, to live with a nation which has made GRANT President.

The Bostonians have now the opportunity to set the country an example which will do them great credit as a matter of taste and manners. When three hundred gentlemen were introduced to the President one day last week in Washington, they all insisted on "shaking hands" with him, and when the affair was over he found himself shaken into utter exhaustion. He has just had the same sort of experience at West Point; and in fact, whether he stays at home or goes abroad, everybody who can get into his presence insists on "shaking hands", with him. Now the Bostonians have an opportunity of showing their better breeding, and their higher regard for the President when he arrives in that place on Wednesday. Let them repress the almost irrepressible desire which they doubtless all feel for shaking hands with their guest; and if they do, we venture to say that GRANT will show his appreciation of their consideration and courtesy by often visiting their city.

Mr. WILLIAM SWINTON's letter from Omaha will be found replete with interest. His remarks on the way in which the Pacific Railroad has been built, and its present condition, are deserving of attention. He shows that while it was a necessity that the work should be hastened to completion, its imperfections are now in rapid process of correction, and that it will be equipped as a first-class road and run as a first-class road, the managers being convinced that it will be to their own profit to put it in the best condition. It seems that the travel on the road is already very large, and that its business in "commercial freight" is beyond expectation. The most important incident referred to is the discovery on the line of the road of enormous coal beds, which are already being worked. This is a vital fact to the trans-Mississippi region, and will aid in the explanation of Mr. SWINTON's energetic ideas regarding the settlement and development of the country bordering on the Pacific Railroad.

We suppose it will be considered encouraging news that during the last three months our troops in Arizona have killed forty Indian warriors, taken their families captive, and destroyed "immense quantities of stock, supplies, &c." Doubtless, however, we will have to pay something between $50,000 and $100,000 for the killing of each of these Arizona savages—that is to say, our expenses for conveying troops to that wretched region, and maintaining them there during the year, will cost us several million dollars. If it be a good thing to kill warriors in Arizona, we certainly have to pay well for it. And what do we receive in return?

The work of the Quakers with the Indians will be greatly simplified, if the Government rigidly enforces the order which has just been sanctioned, with the agreement of the Departments concerned. All the Indians of the Plains are to be restricted to the reservations set apart for them; and those who may go outside of these are to be dealt with by the military authorities. The Quakers will, therefore, only have to look after those within the reserves, and will have a good opportunity of introducing among them the arts of peace and civilization.

Mr. DAVID GROSBECK, the Police Commissioners' clerk, and not the Wall-street capitalist of the same name, bases his suit against Trinity Church Corporation partly on the ground that Dr. MORGAN L. DIX has preached that "any form of Catholicism is better than the private judgment of the Protestant who effected the Reformation." We recommend Mr. GROSBECH to transfer his allegiance from old Trinity to the new church of the Holy Sepulchre in Seventy-fourth-street, at the opening of which on yesterday morning, Bishop POTTER preached on the infallibility of the Prayer-book of the Episcopal Church, and declared that "for his part he would consider it more likely that all the people of this or any other one generation were mistaken than that any passages of the Prayer-book should be in error."

It was given out last week that Governor CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, would, in his Philadelphia speech of Saturday, develop the new party policy of "War and Bunkum." He uttered not a word on the subject, however. What little he said on the foreign relations of the country was in an entirely different direction. He said that he himself, while abroad, would labor for the maintenance of peace, and then he added:

> "It is a subject of congratulation that our country is restored to peace, and that the war is over; and I do sincerely hope that it will please Providence to answer the earnest prayer of our President to 'let us have peace.' When I return to you I hope I may find this a nation of homogeneous people, with all the bitterness of angry feeling which caused the war and all its vicissitudes forgotten, and that we may be in the enjoyment of that fraternal feeling which alone can make a nation great and respected, and a people happy and prosperous."

It is evident that Governor CURTIN has been misrepresented, as there is no doubt other prominent Republicans have been, in regard to his willingness to plunge the country into another war, or at least to get up a war-shriek, as a means of party success.

There is a great deal of apprehension in Spain concerning General PRIM, who, it is found, will attempt to play the same *rôle* in Spain that the present Emperor NAPOLEON played in France seventeen years ago. In other words it is supposed he is plotting to bring about a favorable opportunity for seizing the reins of power, by a *coup d' état*. He has been watched with suspicion ever since the outbreak of the revolution; and if the Spaniards continue to watch him as closely hereafter ("eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,") there will be no possibility of his getting the chance to carry out the scheme attributed to him.

Curious stories are occasionally started and systematically circulated for the purpose of injuring the political prospects of individuals. They are also originated sometimes to affect the business interests of more prominent men. Mr. A. T. STEWART, of this City, appears to be a favorite object of such shafts. One of the most effective arguments used by the high-tariffites to damage his chances as Secretary of the Treasury was the fact that he had, in the natural course of his immense business, numerous pending claims for "drawbacks" or overpaid custom duties. Some years ago systematic misrepresentations were made of his social relations. There has now been started a story of his conversion to Catholicism, told in such style as indicates that it has at least a two-fold purpose.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

With the withdrawal of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH from active duty at his superb theatre, the close of the Grand Opera House and the surrender of Wallack's to the inanities of English pantomime, the regular dramatic season may be said to have terminated. All things considered, its close is by no means a matter of regret. The three above-named establishments apparently endeavored to preserve their respectability and dignity unimpaired to the end; but the events of many months past at most of the other houses have been of so unworthy a character, and so injurious to every dramatic interest in which the better part of the public is concerned, that if the theatrical operations of the year could now be everywhere suspended in fact, as, according to a conventional fiction, they are in name, we should have hearty reason to congratulate managers, actors, and the community alike. This, however, is an irregular and irresponsible period, when our leading theatres claim the right to launch forth enterprises of any degree of folly or feebleness, without being held to strict account for their actions. Without recognizing such rights, as a general rule, we are willing enough, just now, to see them exercised to the freest, the wildest and the most irrational extent, in the hope that even the grosser appetites of the populace may become satiated with excess, and that those who have in charge the provision of public amusements may be speedily awakened to the necessity of a radical change in the disposition of their affairs for the coming year. The blight of burlesque and pantomime, although now resting prettily heavily upon us, has not, in the estimation of many managers, run its complete course. If this be really so, let us by all means have the whole of it at once, and look to the earliest possible future for a respite from its ravages. We believe there is no indisposition to encourage it at any establishment in town, excepting Mr. BOOTH's. He, with an obstinacy which, we are told, excites the derision of his colleagues, prefers rather to attain prosperity by measured and judicious steps than to rush madly from his legitimate sphere in pursuit of brief and casual successes which, however shining for the moment, would inevitably cast a dangerous shadow over his subsequent prospects, and imperil the credit of his career. But no considerations of this sort can interfere with the spread and sweep of burlesque in other directions. That active theatrical *pieuvre*, Mr. HENDERSON, may stretch out his tentacles wherever he chooses, and fasten himself, with his companions, upon every play-house we possess, excepting Mr. BOOTH's, without objection or opposition on the part of proprietors. And so, if we must suffer the infliction yet a while, our first wish is that at whatever cost of immediate discomfort, it may be so arranged that the agony shall all be over before another regular season opens upon us. Exhaust the field, gentlemen, as expeditiously as you can. When that is done, we will help you to fertilize it anew, and on a healthier system.

That performances of a light and volatile class should be introduced in fair proportion among the entertainments of a large city is naturally and properly to be expected. Against burlesques and pantomimes, as we sometimes see them, and as we hope to see them again, there is not a reasonable word to be said. Some of our best artists, indeed, have frequently devoted their talents to extravaganza, with results which would make us seriously reject the total exclusion of such illustrations from the stage. Mr. JEFFERSON's burlesque, for example, exhibits as close a study of nature and as keen an appreciation of artistic principles as his most exquisite pictures of refined wit or tender pathos. Mr. FOX's pantomime, though not always free from buffoonery, is pervaded by a rich and genuine humor which justifies it in holding a permanent place in the regard of the community. And these gentlemen, among Americans, are not alone. It is the English style of stage caricature that we oppose as destructive to popular taste, and mischievous in its influence upon the entire drama of this country. What is English burlesque? What attribute of merit has it displayed? Who are its representatives here? To speak of its literary qualities would be like repeating the famous chapter upon snakes in Iceland. Cheap rhymes, pre-Adamite puns, impudent distortion of grave political and social subjects are the conspicuous characteristics of its text. Uncouth and immodest imitations of negro dances by young women, and coarse reproductions of the London concert saloon ditties are the only reliefs to its dreary dullness. These, and absolutely nothing more, constitute British burlesque. And what are we to say of the instruments by means of which the article is forced upon us? Nothing, excepting that, low as the condition of the English stage now is in every respect, the deepest depths seem to have been sounded to produce the combinations of stupidity and incompetency which have been let loose upon these shores. Let us take a few examples, at random. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, even in her prime, fifteen years ago, at the St. James' Theatre, was at best a pretty imitator—only, in those days she chose better subjects for imitation than negro minstrels and French lorettes. She remains at this day, artistically speaking, precisely what she was in 1864. Miss MARKHAM, after a vain attempt a year or so ago to fulfill the simplest dramatic labors of the Queen's Theatre, dropped into the groove of broad burlesque, from which she has never since emerged. Miss HOLT, during her three or four years' experience, has never undertaken anything else. Miss WILMORE is unknown outside of this single department of her profession. It is needless to extend the list. They are all alike, and if, by any chance they could once be united in the representation of a genuine drama, requiring some degree of intelligence and culture, our audiences would very soon discover upon what insecure pegs their homage has of late been hung. The fact is, that neither the supposed abilities of these young women, nor the pretended merit of the entertainment in which they appear, is the cause of their attractiveness. The spirit in which they are welcomed and applauded is precisely that which impels a certain class to seek their literary recreation in weekly pictorial publications which we do not care to name. Visitors to the Louvre have sometimes observed that while the finer collections of that noble gallery were passed by with comparative indifference, the Rubens' corridors would be thronged with eager gazers, lured and enchained not by the vigor and brilliancy of the paintings, but by their bold disclosures of brawny nakedness. In like manner, the more chaste examples of ancient and modern sculpture in London are disregarded by prurient multitudes who flock in ecstacy around the yellow hair and rosy flesh tints of Mr. GIBSON's Venus, tempering their adoration only with regrets that the already robust proportions of the goddess cannot be artificially amplified. Such are the sentiments which have thus far inspired the recognition of our burlesque and ballet visitors. It is fortunate that only a section of the community is animated by them, and that even their curiosity must in course of time be satisfied. Meanwhile, as we have again and again pointed out, the managers, while yielding to this ignoble popular impulse, are handing over the native profession to ruin, and preparing the way for their own utter discomfiture when the reaction comes.

It is mortifying to find, on looking over the record of the last eight or ten months, with what readiness the theatres have been given up to the inroads of this new "sensation." It first set in at Wood's, early in October, and has continued there almost without interruption up to the present time. In December it spread to Niblo's, where it is still dominant. Two little theatres, the Comique and the Waverley have since relied upon it almost exclusively. It has also occupied the most prominent place among the varied exhibitions of Tammany. And now, by a coincidence which few could ever have foreseen, it is adopted at the same moment by Wallack's Theatre and the Bowery. Nothing that we can see now prevents it from swamping every place of entertainment, except Booth's, that the City contains. As we have said, the one consoling reflection is, that it may all be over the sooner. If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly.

Musical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Mlle. DESCLAUZAS has replaced M. AUJAC at this theatre in the character of *Piquillo*, the love-stricken hero of "La Périchole." It is needless to say that the change is not and cannot be an improvement. The manly bearing, the vivacious acting, and the clear, resonant voice of the favorite tenor were among the most important accessories to the effect of this opera, and although Mlle. DESCLAUZAS sings with much skill, and contributes a great deal of spirit to the action, her performance appears feeble by contrast. Her personal appearance, moreover, is hardly calculated to preserve an illusion which every note she utters tends to overthrow. Her excellent qualities as a musician, however, are agreeably displayed, and in other respects her impersonation will enjoy a "success of curiosity," if nothing more. "La Périchole" will be repeated every night this week, with which the season of opera *bouffe* closes.

THE SEYMOUR MEMORIAL CONCERTS.

We are happy to state that the success of these entertainments was complete and perfect in every way that could have been desired. Steinway Hall was filled on Saturday afternoon and evening with audiences which ranked in numbers among the largest of the season, and in appreciation and good-will among the most enthusiastic. The performances of the remarkable congregation of artists were listened to with the interest and applauded with the cordiality which they deserved. A worthier testimony to the memory of the late Mr. SEYMOUR, both on the part of the ladies and gentlemen who volunteered their assistance and of the musical public, could not have been afforded.

MADRIGAL CONCERT.

The Madrigal Concert, recently given with so much success, is to be repeated at Steinway Hall this evening.

The Validity of Obligations for Slaves—An Important Decision.

From the New Orleans Bee, June 8.

It is well known that the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in an elaborately-reasoned judgment, more than a year ago decreed that obligations founded upon property in slaves were invalid in consequence of the abolition of the institution of slavery by the Government of the United States. The Court, therefore, refused to enforce the payment of such obligations. They asserted in their decree that slavery had never existed by law in the United States, but that it had been tolerated only.

Judge DURELL, of the United States Court in this State, thinks differently, and we do not see how any lawyer could come to the conclusion that a contract, lawful when entered into, could possibly become unlawful by any subsequent act of the Government. Judge DURELL decided last week in favor of the plaintiff in the case of WALTER L. CAMPBELL *vs.* L. F. GENERES, wherein the defendant was sued as indorser on a promissory note, the consideration of which was for the purchase of slaves. The defendant pleaded the destruction of the property by act of the Government. The sum claimed was $6,300, with 8 per cent. interest from April 4, 1860, until paid.

Political Disabilities in Virginia.

A Virginian, who was pardoned by President JOHNSON, in September, 1865, and voted at the election held in his State on the 7th of October following, has recently been refused the right to register. He wrote to Gen. CANBY, urging his right to vote, on the ground that his political disabilities were removed long before the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment, and before the enactment of the reconstruction acts of Congress. He has received the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., June 5, 1869.

Mr. T. T. Fauntleroy, Winchester, Va.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, stating that you have received a pardon from the President of the United States for participating in the late rebellion, and inquiring if you have the right to register and vote, I am instructed by the Commanding General to say that Executive pardon does not remove political disabilities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

Pursuit of Knowledge in a Saw-Mill.

From the Floyd County (Iowa) Gazette.

Last Monday, a German called at GOODHUE, ANDREWS & CO.'s saw-mill, to gaze in wonder at the various and complicated machinery. Among other things that he saw, was a small circular saw, sawing faster than anything he ever saw saw before. Its rapid motion fascinated him; he reached out his right index finger toward its ill-defined periphery, (for the circumference of a saw in swift motion looks to be at the base of the teeth, and not at their points,) when to his surprise, the end of his finger disappeared in an instant, and rolled away to the other side of the saw. The man tied up the stump in his handkerchief; whereupon Mr. ANDREWS, noting him, came up and inquired what was the matter. The victim of misplaced confidence replied: "Misther ANDREWS, I never comes to see your mills before. I seed dis ting going around so fast, I takes mein vinger to him, like dis, and—mein Gott!" In explaining his first mishap, the German touched the saw with his left fore-finger, and that flew off. Turning to ANDREWS in almost breathless astonishment, the man exclaimed, "Mishter ANDREWS, I never comes to see your mills before; I see him; I never comes to see him again!" And wrapping that finger into his handkerchief, he started for a doctor's office.

TELEGRAMS.

Rumored Communication by Mr. Motley to the English Government.

Restoration of Tranquillity in Paris.

The Spanish Army and Navy Sworn to Support the New Constitution.

The Reports of Heavy Fighting in Cuba Confirmed.

A Party of Fillibusters Surprised and Dispersed with Loss.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reported Action of Mr. Motley upon the Alabama Difficulty.

LONDON, Sunday, June 13.

A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday. It is rumored, though the report cannot be authenticated, that an official communication from Mr. MOTLEY was presented by Lord CLARENDON. The report states that in his communication Mr. MOTLEY informs Her Majesty's Government of the rejection by the United States Senate of the *Alabama* Claims Treaty. He represents that the grounds for rejection were the insufficiency of the treaty as a full settlement of the questions in dispute between the two countries; he intimates that the present Administration concurs in the reasons which led the Senate to decline to ratify the treaty, and says that he is instructed to express the earnest desire of the American Government for a speedy and friendly removal of the matters in difference by a treaty which will do justice to all parties, leaving no question open for future misunderstanding or complications. He announces his readiness to receive and consider with liberality any proposition Her Majesty's Government may make for a full settlement of the important international questions at issue, as well as of the claims of individual citizens growing out of the action of either Government during the late war of rebellion.

Opposition to Disestablishment—Immense Tory Meetings.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12—Evening.

Immense Tory demonstrations have been held to-day in various parts of the Kingdom. At Manchester over 200,000 persons were present. Resolutions protesting against the passage of the Irish Church bill were passed, and a monster petition embodying the substance of the resolutions was sent to Earl DERBY for presentation to the House of Lords. At Liverpool there were fifty thousand people present. Speeches were made by distinguished persons, and the usual resolutions against the disestablishment of the Irish Church were unanimously adopted.

The Laying of the French Cable.

LONDON, Sunday, June 13.

The expedition for the laying of the French cable has commenced its work. Captain SHERARD OSBORN telegraphs from Deal to-day that the steamer *Great Eastern* has cleared all the dangers of navigation at the mouth of the Thames, steaming out into the Channel admirably, and will arrive at Portland Monday. Her tender, the *Chiltern*, preceded her.

FRANCE.

Numerous Arrests—The Soldiery Popular—Tranquillity Restored.

LONDON, Sunday, June 13.

A large number of arrests were made in Paris yesterday, but the tenor of the latest dispatches is reassuring. They state that confidence is returning. Up to midnight last night public order remained undisturbed. The troops patrolled the streets, and were frequently cheered by the citizens as they passed by.

LONDON, Sunday, June 13—Evening.

Telegrams from Paris report that the city has been tranquil throughout the day.

SPAIN.

Popular Obedience to the Constitution—Prim Vindicates the Mexicans—The Candidacy of Montpensier.

MADRID, Sunday, June 13.

The army and navy, and the civil magistrates throughout the Kingdom are taking the oath to respect and obey the new Constitution.

During the debate on Mexico in the Cortes, yesterday, a Deputy stigmatized the Mexicans as cowards. General PRIM replied that a people who were able to sustain themselves against invasion were not cowards. He eulogized the Mexican Republic, and called President JUAREZ the "great Republican." This was received with loud cheering.

In the Cortes yesterday NAVARRE advocated the election of the Duke of MONTPENSIER to the throne, and declared his preference for immediate and final action on the part of the Cortes to that effect.

Marshal PRIM defended the present Government of Mexico, and announced that diplomatic relations would soon be renewed with President JUAREZ

The Duke of MONTPENSIER has entered Spain, and is now in Andalusia.

GERMANY.

The Union of the North and South.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 12—Evening.

The Deputies in the Zollverein Congress from Baden have proposed that the various North German Consuls represent the Southern German States also.

Movements of the King.

BERLIN, Sunday, June 13.

The King of Prussia, attended by Count VON BISMARCK, has left Berlin on a tour through Hanover.

CUBA.

Reports of Heavy Fighting Confirmed—Fillibustering Party Surprised and Defeated with Great Loss.

HAVANA, Sunday, June 13.

The reports of a heavy engagement at Puerto Padre are confirmed. The Spaniards admit a loss of sixty killed, and estimate that of the Cubans at 1,200 killed and wounded. The insurgent General MARMOE was killed in this battle.

The following news has been received from Santiago de Cuba, and comes from Spanish sources:

"A schooner recently landed a party of one hundred fillibusters at Port Battiqueri, sixty miles east of Santiago. The party was betrayed by its guide, who gave information of their landing to the officer in command at Baracoa. The troops of the garrison marched out, and coming up with the fillibusters, attacked them. In the fight fifty of the latter were killed, and the rest were taken prisoners. The leader of the party was shot on the spot, and the prisoners were taken to Santiago for execution. All the stores of the expedition were captured, including $2,000,000 in unsigned revolutionary currency, several hundred rifles, and three or four pieces of artillery."

The Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, June 13.

At a meeting of stockholders of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, held yesterday, the subject of the contract for a lease of the said road to the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company was considered and rejected. Subsequently the stockholders ratified unanimously a proposition to lease their road to the Maine Central Company for a term of fifty years.

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Additional Incidents of the Complimentary Banquet—Speech of Count Bodisco—Congratulatory Dispatch of the Czar.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 13.

At the dinner to Governor CURTIN, in Philadelphia, Saturday, the toast of Russia, was responded to by Count BODISCO, Chargé d'Affaires of the Russian Government at Washington, who said:

You have selected one of your leading countrymen to represent you in my native country. I can assure him and can assure you that when he arrives in that country he will meet with friends; for Russians are all friends of the American people. Your new Minister, Mr. CURTIN, is remembered in Russia for the courage and determination he displayed while Governor of the Keystone State during the great struggle that shook your nation. The sentiments of Russia were, during that struggle and are now in favor of maintenance of the Federal Union and of her peace and prosperity. That you may fully understand the feelings of the Czar of that country in this respect, I will read you a dispatch forwarded to Count GORSTCHKOFF for the Emperor to me, and which I presented to the proper authorities.

The dispatch reads as follows:

To Count Bodisco, Chargé d'Affaires:

SIR: The sympathies of our august sovereign toward the American people and for their destinies are too active and too sincere to permit His Majesty not once again to experience a desire to express them on the advent of General GRANT to the Presidency of the Federal Union. By order of the Emperor you are instructed to become the interpreter of these sentiments near the President. The services which General GRANT has rendered to his country under such circumstances warrant auspicious auguries of the future, and of the great work to which he had the glory to contribute in a manner so efficient. This work of pacification and of national prosperity has not met with, and will not anywhere meet with, more cordial and more stedfast sympathy than in Russia.

ALEXANDER, Czar of Russia.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I can assure you that, although the climate of Russia is cold, her houses are forever warm for Americans. [Great applause.]

Further Honors to the New Minister.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 13.

The Board of Directors of the Union League will give a dinner to Governor CURTIN and suite on Monday afternoon at the League House. The Joint Committee of the City Councils on the Reception of CURTIN have procured a special car from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and with Mayor FOX will accompany CURTIN to New-York on Wednesday. He sails for Europe on Thursday, when they propose to accompany him down New-York Bay.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Train of Government Stores Captured by Arizona Indians—Additional Outrages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, June 12.

Late Arizona advices received here are to the effect that about three hundred Indians attacked a train of nine wagons and eighty mules, laden with Government stores for Camp Grant. After a resistance of ten hours the teamsters were joined by a small force of soldiers; but the Indians compelled them to abandon the train, with the loss of three men killed and three wounded. The loss of the Indians was not known. Soon after capturing the train the savages set fire to the wagons and destroyed them, together with their contents. The property was valued at about $20,000. Upon the receipt of the news at Tucson, troops were sent in pursuit of the Indians, but the search was fruitless.

A large party of savages had made a descent upon a herd of two hundred cattle belonging to a Frenchman named LA SERD, and driven them off, capturing the entire lot.

Only a sufficient number of troops remained at Camp Gowell to garrison the post, and no immediate pursuit could be made. Unless greater military protection is soon afforded the settlers the country will be abandoned to the Indians.

News from Alaska—Seizure of Furs from Sitka in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 12.

The steamship *Constantine* arrived from Sitka to-day. She brings about $12,000 worth of skins of fur-bearing animals from Alaska. Owing to some infraction of the Treasury regulations, the Government officers seized the steamer's cargo of furs.

Everything is unusually dull at Sitka. The weather is warm throughout the territory. But little ice was put up either at Kadiak Island or Sitka by the ice companies.

Proposed Orphan Asylum for Oakland, California—Specie at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 12.

HORACE W. CARPENTER, of Oakland, offers to donate $60,000 for the establishment of an Orphan Asylum in that city, on condition that five other citizens subscribe like amounts, making a total of $360,000, or even if all the citizens of Oakland will make up the above amount.

The United States steamer *Pensacola* brings $300,000 in treasure from Mexican ports.

Preliminaries of the Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 13.

The near approach of the great National Peace Jubilee is marked by an immense influx of strangers at the hotels, lodging houses, in the streets and filling the churches to-day. Many thousands thronged around the closed doors of the Coliseum, viewing its immense proportions with evident pleasure and astonishment. Several musical organizations from a distance have already arrived, one from Chicago, reaching the city by the midnight train last night. All such organizations are promptly escorted to comfortable quarters by the Committee of the Accommodation Bureau. The grand ball to be given in the Coliseum, Thursday night, is attracting much attention. The music will be furnished by DODWORTH's full military band. It promises to be a brilliant affair. Efforts will be made to induce President GRANT to remain over Thursday. The week promises to be an eventful one in the history of the "hub."

Virginia Duellists—Encounter in North Carolina.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, June 11.

A duel was fought on Saturday afternoon between Captain W. E. CAMERON, editor of the Petersburg *Index*, (Conservative,) and ROBERT W. HUGHES, a contributor to the Richmond *State Journal*, (Republican,) in consequence of an article denouncing HUGHES. The fight took place in North Carolina, sixteen miles from the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and the weapons used were pistols. CAMERON was struck in the breast at the first fire, the ball striking a rib and glancing. HUGHES demanded another fire, but the surgeons pronounced CAMERON unable to deliver another shot. HUGHES then declared that he was satisfied, and the affair ended. CAMERON's wounds are severe, but not considered dangerous.

The Royal Insurance Bond Robbery Case.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sunday, June 13.

On Saturday evening the jury in the case the People *vs.* DANIEL NOBLE, for the Royal Insurance bond robbery in New-York in December, 1866, failed to agree and were discharged. The case has occupied the attention of the Court for five days, and attracted much interest. This was the second trial of the defendant on the same charge. The jury were about equally divided.

Amendment to the New York State Militia Law.

ALBANY, Sunday, June 13.

The Attorney-General has decided constitutional the amendment to the Militia law, repealing the clause exempting members of the National Guard from taxation to the extent of $500, and directed the assessors to proceed accordingly.

Suicide in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, June 13.

LYMAN WHITMAN, of Agawam, a merchant and paper manufacturer, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in his barn. He was 65 years of age.

Boston Knights Templar in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sunday, June 13.

The Boston Knights Templar arrived in this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and marched up Chestnut-street to the Continental Hotel. They attracted much attention.

Suicide in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 13.

JUDAH PHILLIPS, aged 65 years, a German Israelite, committed suicide on Friday by hanging himself. His body was found yesterday suspended in his room. Cause, impecuniosity.

Drowning Casualty at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, June 13.

A young man named JOHN CUMMINGS was drowned while bathing in Lake Quinsigamond, this evening.

No Yellow Fever at St. Mary's, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, June 13.

A letter from the Mayor of St. Mary's, Ga., to the *Morning News* says the report of yellow fever there is entirely unfounded.

The New-England Friends in Newport.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, June 13.

The New-England yearly meeting of Friends commenced in Newport yesterday. There was a large attendance.

WASHINGTON.

The Work of the Census Committee—Affairs in Virginia—Cuban Revolutionary Agents at Work—The Tax on Cotton Brokers.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 13.

THE CENSUS COMMITTEE.

The Census Committee who are in session from five to six hours a day, are doing their work very thoroughly, and will probably be engaged here for two weeks or more. One of the most important questions with which they will have to deal will be the effect of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, adopted in 1867, upon the basis of representation, and the relative political power of the States nationally considered. The second section of that amendment reads as follows:

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

The design of this amendment was to exclude from representation all that class of negro population to whom the right of suffrage was denied, but on careful reading it will be seen that it applies not only to this class, but to all other classes who are denied the right to vote, save those disqualified for crime or participation in rebellion. Upon this theory it is held by some that Massachusetts, which denies the voting franchise to all those who cannot read and write; Rhode Island, where foreigners without property qualification are not permitted to vote; and other States which refuse the franchise to limited classes for other or similer causes, must suffer in their basis of representation. It is also apprehended that citizens of the United States who, for any cause, such as change of residence, are not allowed to vote, must, with that portion of the population they represent, be also excluded. It becomes then of considerable importance to ascertain how the requirements of this section of the Constitution referred to can be met. This is but one of the difficult questions which encounter the Census Committee in their investigations.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Among the arrivals in the city are Hon. GILBERT C. WALKER, Conservative condidate for Governor of Virginia, and Mr. GILMAN, editor of the Richmond *Whig*. These gentlemen have been actively engaged in the political canvass in the Valley of Virginia for the past three weeks, and represent matters as assuming a very lively aspect. They say the white people are becoming aroused to the importance and necessity of the triumph of the Conservative ticket, and that the apathy which has been represented as afflicting a large class of white voters does not exist. The prospect of the adoption of the expurgated constitution and the election are regarded as very hopeful. Mr. WALKER will address a Conservative mass meeting at Leesburg, to-morrow.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The agents of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta are making the most persistent efforts to secure a recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by the United States. They have had several interviews with the Secretary of State in reference to it within the last few days, but there is the best authority for the statement that our Government will take no action whatever on the subject, at least for the present. The Cubans have the sympathy of the President and the entire Cabinet, but it is felt that the rebellion is not of the proportions and strength to justify the important concession demanded.

COMPARISON OF TARIFFS.

General F. A. WALKER, Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue, in charge of the Statistical Bureau, yesterday transmitted by request to the Committee of Ways and Means at San Francisco, Cal., a tabular statement in which the duties upon about four thousand articles of importation enumerated in the tariff laws of the United States are compared in detail with those of the following, named countries: Great Britain and Russia, with the Zollverein tariff, and with the tariffs of Switzerland, France and Russia. There are about twenty thousand items in all, and all the rates are reduced to United States currency figures. The whole statement is replete with valuable information on tariff matters, which should be printed and distributed for general information.

THE BUSTEED INVESTIGATION.

A private letter from Montgomery, Ala., making allusion to the Busteed investigation, says the Committee are very quietly engaged in taking testimony and are keeping their own counsel. The general expectation is that BUSTEED will be acquitted.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 13.

THE DISCHARGE OF CLERKS.

An order having been issued by Secretary RAWLINS that sixty clerks only, and other employes of the different Bureaus of the Department, were to be retained out of two hundred and twenty-eight, Adjutant-General TOWNSEND telegraphed to the Secretary concerning it, and he replied that the order should be suspended until he returns to the city.

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Should the present military force on the frontier be inadequate to promptly quell the existing difficulties with the Indians, authority will be conferred upon General SCHOFIELD to raise volunteers for this purpose, and secure peace and tranquillity to the border.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has received authority from the War Department to use the United States troops in North Carolina when necessary to carry out the Internal Revenue laws. This grows out of the fact that there is a large number of distilleries in that State, the proprietors of which continue to evade the law and put the revenue officers at defiance.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Probably some of the national banks which are retained as financial agents and depositories of public moneys, will increase their securities in proportion to the increase of Government deposits. The Troy City National Bank has already increased its securities $50,000.

BUSINESS OF THE SAMPLE OFFICE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ruled that the business of the Sample Office must be confined as intended and provided by the Treasury regulations to the examination of sample packages, which may be sent thither under the supposition that they are of no merchantable value. All packages of merchandise, whether imported by express companies or others, except samples of no mercantile value, must be subject of regular entry, and, if not so entered, be treated as merchandise and sent to the bonded store until the proper entry shall be made thereof. Fishing vessels duly licensed, therefore, when clearing a port of the United States for a fishing cruise with foreign salt on board, whether in bond or not, to be used in curing fish taken by said vessel, are not required to clear under the provisions of article 133 of the regulations, abatement of duty may be made in allowance for damages to goods caused by fire and water, from the burning of a floating elevator at the dock on which they were landed. Warehouse bonds for the goods having been given before the inquiry thereto, such merchandise being considered, in conformity with previous decisions, as being constructively in warehouse, and the importers therefore are entitled to relief under the provisions of Congressional enactment. Section 9 of the act of July 28, 1866, expressly provides that the duty shall in no case be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value, and when the invoice value of an importation is expressed in American silver, it cannot be reduced to a gold basis, for reason that silver coin of the United States cannot be regarded as a depreciated currency, and the law provides for an allowance only in case of a depreciated currency issued by a foreign nation.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

As an indication of the spirit in which Postmaster-General CRESWELL intends to deal with all violations of the postal laws, whether small or great, the following letter, addressed to a prominent Postmaster in Georgia, is given:

SIR: The enactments of law defining crimes against the Post Office establishment admonish every person in the employ of the Department that the law-making power intends to throw around the purity of correspondence the solemn sanctity of its protection. The highest duty the Department owes the people is to preserve by all the means within its power the absolute sanctity of a seal. The enactments of law referred to are entirely explicit. You are required to instruct your subordinates that every violation of law in this respect, as well as other crimes, the Postmaster-General will visit with punishment to the fullest extent of the law. In this connection, and in view of the facts addressed to the Department of complicity, if not actual crime, by one of the clerks employed in your office, the Postmaster-General directs that said clerk be instantly dismissed from service. You will permit no one to continue or be employed in your office whose character for personal integrity may not command the confidence of the Postmaster-General.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. ARMSTRONG,
Superintendent Railway Mail Service.

THE TAX ON COTTON BROKERS.

Commissioner DELANO has rendered the following decision concerning the tax on cotton brokers, a delegation having called on that subject:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 11, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 10th inst. is before me. You observe, the commercial brokers, whose liability to tax on sales under section 99 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended, you seek to ascertain, have each an office in New-York City, where they display samples of cotton received by commission merchants, and procure buyers for said cotton. The brokers have no interest whatever in said cotton, other than procuring a buyer and receive a brokerage from the sellers of twenty-five cents per bale. The brokers also receive twenty-five cents per bale from the buyer for their trouble in making the purchase. The sellers, who are the commission merchants, deliver the cotton and make out the invoice as bought of them. The brokers have nothing whatever to do in the matter save as the agents of the buyer. We pay a special tax as commercial brokers, and have thus far also paid one-twentieth of one per cent. on our purchases. We contend we have wrongfully paid a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent., as we are only instrumental in bringing buyers and sellers together, &c. By the terms of article 14, section 79, act June 30, 1864, amended, a commercial broker is any person whose business it is as a broker to negotiate sales or purchases of goods, wares or merchandise, &c., and the tax imposed by section 99 of the above act is upon the sales, and not upon purchases. Your letter is designed to show you negotiate purchases, and not sales, and are therefore not liable to said tax. In the opinion of the office, you fail to make clear your non-liability in this regard. The fact that the principal business of the broker is to procure a buyer, signifies nothing in favor of the position sought to be sustained, since the distinctive business of dealers is of the same character, and in order to effect sales buyers must be found. Dealers must procure buyers as well as brokers, but their transactions are none the less sales on that account. The commission merchants, it appears, pay brokers a commission on sales negotiated, and while this incident is unfavorable to the position taken in your letter, it is not relied upon by the office as a conclusive test of liability, nor could the fact that the buyer pays a commission, be regarded as evidence of non-liability. The fact that commission merchants have furnished samples in advance to brokers, is also in evidence against the position of your letters. It implies an understanding between the dealers and brokers as to the business which the latter are expected to transact for them, which is to sell the goods. Without further observations, it will be perceived that the office is unable to agree with the proposition of your letter. It only remains to add that commission merchants and dealers are liable in excess of $50,000 at the rate of $1 per thousand on all sales made by or for them, except on those made through other wholesale dealers, who pay tax as such and sell on commission, and are consequently liable on sales made through commercial brokers, (see last proviso, paragraph 2, section 79,) and that commercial brokers are also liable upon all sales negotiated by them (second proviso, section 99) at the rate of fifty cents per thousand dollars, except those made by or through another broker.

Respectfully, C. DELANO, Commissioner.

To SAMUEL MUNN, Esq., GEORGE COPELAND, Esq., R. DAYTON, Esq., New-York City.
Care of S. MUNN, Esq., No. 12 Pearl-street.

THE NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.

Their Present Condition and Prospects—Effects of Owning Property—Efforts to Elevate and Educate Them.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Saturday, June 5, 1869.

I can imagine that a great deal of interest must be taken by all classes of the North, though, perhaps, for different reasons, in all that pertains to negro culture and development in the Southern States, and especially in this State, and on the Sea Islands where the intensest form of slavery is supposed to have existed, and where its results reached their fullest development. Since then the negro has *per force* been made a citizen of a free commonwealth, and clothed with all its exalted franchises, although but just released from a debasing slavery. Every thoughtful person must be intent upon his deportment, and what are the prospects to the State thereupon resulting. There is reason for affirming that there are elements slowly and surely at work, looking to a redistribution of property and labor, in which these people will own land and perform labor in accordance with natural fitness and acquirements. The great majority are sure to be remanded to the position of simple day laborers. And in this direction the first step has already been taken, viz., the people leaving their families and lands and going abroad to find labor, in order to "get vittel to go upon," and to this, year after year, there is scarcely an exception.

But this argues nothing for or against the negroes *per se*, it being a natural result, inevitable to their condition. Having been called to official duties in assessing property for taxation on Port Royal Island, I was much surprised to learn the extreme poverty in which they are living. Those who have owned their land, to all practical purposes, for five and six years, owning, as a rule, nothing but their ten acres and a negro cabin. A few owned a hog or two, a less number, a cow or a mule. I had supposed every land-owner to possess his pig and his poultry, but it was far from the case. There is not one in ten who gets his living from his land solely, and those who work for wages and are not land-owners live the best. Still, as a matter of development, this land-owning will work great advantage, for it will show to themselves, as well as to those interested in them, their real capacity.

Now, as to what is being done for them, movements have been made of a political nature which are fraught with momentous interest. First, there is their perfect equality in the Courts of Justice. It is something of a new and strange matter for Courts to be made up, whether as touching its juries, or its lawyers, or its officers, in the State of South Carolina, without regard to color. The sensation is peculiar in this town of Beaufort, to see a Court in session, where former slaves sit side by side with their old owners on the jury, where white men are tried by a mixed jury, where colored lawyers plead, and where white and colored officers maintain order. But this is done at every Court, and justice is not overwhelmed. Of course, there are those who have feelings of deep, silent repugnance; but no one is shocked in his innate sense of justice or in his instincts of moral propriety. The growth there is in it toward responsible citizenship or the moral responsiveness of true manhood cannot be measured by words. As yet, nothing seems the worse for the change.

But this does not stand by itself. The State has, in the exercise of a far-reaching wisdom, been divided into townships after the New-England pattern. In the exercise of their functions of citizenship in these townships, all of the lower classes in the State will, whether black or white, gain more political sense and knowledge than from all other sources combined. The townships have already been organized on these islands, and I suppose throughout the State, by the nomination and election of temporary town officers; the annual town meeting has been held and permanent officers chosen, among whom there is a representation of negroes, according to capacity. In the Township of Beaufort the negro element is twenty to one, but they have elected for leading town officers, white men, and that too in spite of party domination. This independence of proceeding, whereby the party lash was unheeded, is, in itself a hopeful sign. But the caucus where this independence was first developed, was, of course, most interestingly strong. The proceedings of the mass of ignorant darkies who filled the house, and who were quite orderly and respectable in demeanor, under the lashing and entreating of party leaders, were quite amusing. There they learned their first lesson in caucusing, listening to harangues from either side, voting against their own wishes and purposes oftener than for them, and finally adjourning in general uproar. Before the adjourned meeting they had been instructed in such matters, and nominated their men without regard to party dictation. Some of the minor offices, as road surveyors and constables, are filled by colored men who give measureable satisfaction in performing their duties.

Schools are not yet on any respectable footing. Not more than one-third of the children outside of Beaufort attend school at all, and they so irregularly as to well-nigh waste the labor and expense incurred. The parents take the feeblest of interest in them, sending their children where books, thread, needles, &c., are furnished gratis, and no charges are made, and having no realizing sense of the importance of schooling. They will learn it slowly at the best, and the soonest when they are taxed for the support of schools and its collection is inforced. It is a constitutional enactment in this State that a poll tax not to exceed one dollar shall be levied on every male 21 years old and upward, to be applied exclusively to schools. This tax has been assessed this year for the first time. What proportion of it will be collected is quite a problem. It is also a constitutional enactment that all children between the ages of 6 and 16 shall be compelled to attend school, either public or private, for a term equivalent to 24 months at least. There has not been time yet for this law to be put in force. Certainly, if negroes do not prove their fitness for citizenship in this State, under such laws, they will prove their unfitness for it. H.

TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN.

A Negro Shoots a White Man—Arrest of the Homicide by the Police.

Yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock, a white man named FITCH, who formerly resided in Raymond-street, near Willoughby, was shot and almost instantly killed by JOSEPH DRAKE, a negro, near the house of the latter, on the line of Buffalo-avenue and Warren-street. The circumstances of the affair show that FITCH and one JAMES BRADSHAW (also white) proceeded to DRAKE's house at the time above stated, and after calling him out, BRADSHAW assaulted and knocked him down. He then continued the assault and would not permit the negro to rise. While lying on the ground DRAKE was heard to cry, "don't bite," from which it would appear that his assailant was biting him. DRAKE, however, finally succeeded in regaining his feet with the assistance of FITCH and a negro named RICHARD MOORE, (who had attempted to separate the parties,) and called for his pistol, which was brought to him from the house by JOSEPH WILLIAMS, also colored. He discharged the weapon at BRADSHAW, (as supposed,) but the ball took effect in FITCH's right breast, and, passing into his lungs, caused almost instant death. All the parties became terrified at this tragical termination of the affair, and fled from the place, leaving FITCH's body lying on the ground.

At about 1 o'clock P. M. the Police of the Forty-ninth Precinct were notified of the tragedy, and Captain LEECH with a number of policemen, visited the scene and instituted a search for the homicide. DRAKE was finally found concealed in the bushes in the vicinity by Officer LENT, who took him to the Station-house, corner of Greene-avenue and Broadway. The negro WILLIAMS was also arrested, but the other parties succeeded in making their escape and were at large up to a late hour last night. The body of the unfortunate FITCH was removed to the Station-house, where Coroner JONES will hold an inquest to-day.

Strawberry Festival.

On Tuesday evening a strawberry festival will be held at the Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, for the benefit of the school, and the public are invited to be present. Besides an abundance of ice-cream, berries and flowers for all who come, there will be some choice music and entertaining speeches.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Brooklyn.

WILLIAM CALLAHAN, aged 32 years, was arrested by the Forty-fourth Precinct Police on Saturday evening, on the charge of having robbed JOHN McCORMICK of a sum of money when the latter was asleep in the City Park. He was locked up to answer.

ANDREW HANDRAHAN, JOHN McQUADE and JOHN CONNELL were arrested on Sunday morning by officers of the Forty-fourth Precinct on the charge of having burglariously entered McGOLDRICK's liquor store, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Steuben-street, and stolen a quantity of liquors and cigars therefrom. The accused were held to answer.

Three boys, JOHN BRICE and JOHN and EDWARD McCARTY, were severely injured on Saturday evening by the explosion of some gunpowder with which they were loading a small cannon, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirteenth-street. They were removed to their homes.

On Thursday evening next the Sabbath School connected with the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church will hold a strawberry festival at Masonic Temple, corner Grand and Seventh streets, Eastern District. A choice entertainment is promised.

New-Jersey.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, while a drove of Texan cattle were on their way to the slaughter-house at Communipaw, one of the number got on the rampage and rushed about wildly. A man named JAMES FORSTER, connected with the Jersey City and Bergen horse-railroad, attempted to drive the infuriated beast from his garden in Church-street, Bergen, and was terribly gored in the lower part of the abdomen, causing an internal rupture. Drs. WILKINSON and CRAVEN attended the man, but fear there is no hope of his recovery. A man named JOHN BRENNAN was also gored and badly wounded in the arm. Mr. WILLAHAN, a mason, shot the ox and thus prevented him from doing any further injury.

There were eight arrests for drunkenness effected on Saturday night in Jersey City, among others, that of WILLIAM McDONNELL, a recent importation from Scotland, who was found at 12:30 o'clock, lying very drunk. The officers advised him to get his life insured as in ten minutes more he would have had his head cut off by a train. He replied that he was already insured, and if he had been killed his sweetheart whould have got £500.

HENRY PIERSON and WILLIAM KING were arrested in Newark, yesterday, on a charge of having broken and entered the house of WALLIS WARD, Market-street, and stolen therefrom a quanity of cigars and about $20 in money. The men are supposed to have entered the house early in the morning, and decamped with all they could find. PIERSON was wanted on a former charge, and his arrest yesterday led to his implication in the present burglary. The stolen property was found with them. The arrest was effected by Detective MILLER.

NED MACKEY, the great New-Jersey cock-fighter, was arrested for being dead drunk, and was kept as a guest of the city until sober.

Yesterday was an unusual day in Jersey City, owing to an order given by Chief FOWLER to the liquor dealers on Saturday night, notifying them that they must keep closed on Sundays.

Mr. JOSHUA BROWN, of Westfield, on Saturday picked a strawberry in his garden which measured 6¾ inches in circumference. He thinks it would be hard to beat this.

Herring's Safes!!!
IN NEW-JERSEY.
GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 620 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia:

DEAR SIRS: At the very destructive fire of Messrs. MCKEEN and BINGHAM's Saw-mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th inst., in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. BINGHAM & GARRISON, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours, and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and, to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened we found all our books and papers uninjured. Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. BINGHAM & GARRISON.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. The most reliable security from fire now known. Manufactured and sold by

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers (having been received in part pay for the Improved Herring Patent) for sale at low prices.
—*Advertisement.*

Beautiful Woman.

If you would be beautiful, use HAGAN's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure, blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and pearly, the eye bright and clear, the cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Dress your hair with LYON's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Heimstreet's Hair Coloring.

This celebrated preparation is better than any other HAIR RESTORATIVE, and may be had of all druggists at the low price of 50 cents per bottle, or large bottles for $1.

JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, at United States Family Medicine Depot, No. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, New-York.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
STERLING SILVER WARE
AND
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silverware factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modeling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity United States Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs.

They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivaled Nickel-Silver Electro-plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair, everyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark for Silver. STERLING. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO

A Very Extensive and Complete Assortment, embracing all of the newest and most desirable patterns of the Gorham Ware, in sterling silver and electro-plate, at STARR & MARCUS', No. 22 John-st., UP-STAIRS.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,
FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, &c., cured by the Revalenta Food. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y.; all grocers.

The Earth-Closet Company, Hartford, Conn.; salesroom in New-York, No. 597 Broadway.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERLIN—HOWE.—In New-York, on Thursday, June 10, at the Anthon Memorial Church, by Rev. T. A. Jaggar, Mr. HENRY CHAMBERLIN to Miss MAGGIE L. HOWE, only daughter of Silas B. Howe, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

HAYDOCK—ROBINS.—On Thursday, June 10, by Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., WALTER W. HAYDOCK to CLARA S. ROBINS, daughter of the late Isaac Robins, all of this City.

PAYNE—RYNO.—On Thursday, June 10, by Rev. C. S. Pomeroy, SIDNEY PAYNE, of Unionville, Conn., to Miss SARAH RYNO, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Friday, June 11, HANNAH W., wife of J. S. Baker, and daughter of the late Scott H. Bowne.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Flushing, L. I., on Monday, June 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock M., returning, leave Flushing at 3¼ and 5 o'clock P. M.

BETTS.—At Paris, on Monday, May 24, EMILY, youngest daughter of Charles C. Betts, of Brooklyn, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, corner of Fulton and Nostrand avs., on Tuesday afternoon, June 15, at 3 o'clock.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Carthage Landing, Dutchess County, on Saturday evening, June 12, RICHARD H. BRINCKERHOFF, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, at 2½ P. M.

CARNLEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 13, ROBERT CARNLEY, aged 73 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONSTANTINE.—At Harlem, on Sunday, June 13, after a short illness, SARAH CONSTANTINE, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 3d-av., corner of 105th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CLARKE.—At Genoa, Italy, March 14, 1869, STEPHEN T. CLARKE.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Second Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn, on Monday, June 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

EVANS.—On Sunday evening, June 13, BELLE, youngest daughter of George W. and Emily Evans, aged 5 years, 11 months and 20 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILFORD.—On Friday, June 11, JACOB TOWNSEND GILFORD, M. D., in his 84th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Bond-st., on Monday morning, June 14, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MATHEWS.—On Saturday, June 12, LEWIS MATHEWS, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 263 West 18th-st., corner of 8th-av., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MACPHERSON.—In this City, on Sunday, June 13, ALEXANDER MACPHERSON, aged 63 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURDOCH.—The remains of the late JAMES MURDOCH will be removed this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock, from No. 257 West 22d-st.

Services and interment at Charleston, S. C.

OSBORNE.—At Bellport, L. I., on Saturday, June 12, at the residence of her parents, after a long and painful illness, IRENE A., wife of Elbert J. Osborne, and daughter of Orlando and Amelia H. Bennet, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday next, June 14, at 12½ o'clock, from the Village Church. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Train leaves South 8th-st., Williamsburg, on Monday, at 8 A. M. Can return same day.

RUSSELL.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Thursday, June 10, suddenly, MARY LEWIS, wife of Parley A. Russell, aged 25 years.

SEYMOUR.—On Sunday, June 13, JANE R., wife of William Seymour, Jr., and daughter of the late John B. Schmelzel.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 36 West 29th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

WILSON.—On Sunday, June 13, EMILY FRANCES, wife of Henry S. Wilson, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 25 West 35th-st., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WINANT.—At Ridgefield, N. J., on Saturday, June 12, JANE BROWER, wife of Daniel M. Winant, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the First Reformed Church in Hackensack on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Trains for Hackensack from foot of Chambers-st. at 12 M.

YOUNG.—On Sunday, June 13, ANN YOUNG, late of County Armagh, Ireland, aged 36 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30½ West 13th-st., without further notice, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.

Rosewood 7-Octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all modern improvements, at prices from $475 to $600.

Rosewood 7⅓-Octave Grand Pianos, from our latest and best scales, from $1,050 to $1,200.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO THE PURCHASER.

Price-Lists sent by mail, postage paid, on application to

CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York;
No. 246 Washington-st., Boston.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.
—BEWARE OF POISONOUS IMITATIONS.

The great popularity and usefulness of this paper has induced some unscrupulous persons to manufacture a POISONOUS COUNTERFEIT, which it is DANGEROUS to use.

Genuine has Water-mark of "J. C. GAYETTY, N. Y.," on each sheet. 50 cents per package.

Wholesale and retail at JOHN F. HENRY'S United States Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, New-York.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

LADIES WANTED.—INTELLIGENT LADIES wanted as agents for a new and popular book on Domestic Economy, by Miss Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe; the employment is agreeable, ladylike and honorable; active and intelligent canvassers are now making $5 to $25 per day. Apply to J. B. FORD & CO., No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

CORNS, INGROWING NAILS AND bunions [illegible] cured without pain, by Dr. KIMBELL, No. 35 Bowery, corner [illegible]. Charges moderate. Call at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE HAVE AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO make which, we venture to predict, will greatly gratify our readers. Mrs. HARRIET LEWIS, whose stories have heretofore been all published first in London, has been engaged to write exclusively for the LEDGER, so that hereafter her stories will be published only in the LEDGER. In this week's LEDGER we commence the publication of the first story which she has written for us. It is entitled "THE DOUBLE LIFE; OR, THE HAMPTON MYSTERY;" and, as evidence of the high opinion which we entertain of it, we hereby pledge ourselves to give any reader of the LEDGER who will conscientiously say, after perusing it, that it is not a good story, a ride behind *Dexter*. Remember, the first part of it is published in this week's LEDGER, which is for sale at all the book stores and news depots. It is entitled

THE DOUBLE LIFE;
THE DOUBLE LIFE;
THE DOUBLE LIFE;
THE DOUBLE LIFE;
THE DOUBLE LIFE;
THE DOUBLE LIFE;
OR,
THE HAMPTON MYSTERY!
THE HAMPTON MYSTERY!
THE HAMPTON MYSTERY!
THE HAMPTON MYSTERY!
THE HAMPTON MYSTERY!
THE HAMPTON MYSTERY!
BY
MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,
MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,
MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,
MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,
MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,
MRS. HARRIET LEWIS,

Author of "Reginald's Fortune," "The Rival Cousins," "A Life at Stake," "The House of Secrets," &c., &c., &c.

The "Hampton Mystery" was in its time, the wonder and the gossip of the nobility and the fashionables of Great Britain, and involved the honor of one of the most haughty families of the English peerage. Mrs. LEWIS tells the story of this singular episode in aristocratic life in such a manner as to bring out all its strong points with historical fidelity.

In the same number of the LEDGER, we begin the publication of A STORY OF STRANGE ADVENTURE, by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., entitled

TYRON THE SHRINE-MAKER,
TYRON THE SHRINE-MAKER,
TYRON THE SHRINE-MAKER.

Mr. Cobb himself thinks this is one of the best stories he has ever written, and we think so too. It is in his best and most popular vein.

The LEDGER for this week also contains contributions by HENRY WARD BEECHER, JAMES PARTON, Judge CLARK, JOHN G. SAXE, FANNY FERN, LEON LEWIS, ALICE CARY, GEO. D. PRENTICE, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, MARY KYLE DALLAS, ETHEL LYNN, AMY RANDOLPH and others, together with the continuation of

RED KNIFE
AND
THE HALLOW-EVE MYSTERY.

☞ Remember and ask for the LEDGER dated June 26, which will be ready to-day, and for sale everywhere.

NEW JEWELRY STORE
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The week just closed was quite a busy one, though the total amount sold is rather small. The two or three rainy days sadly interfered with the sales, caused the adjournment of one before it was half finished, and prevented several others from being commenced. On Thursday two large sales were promised. One by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., at Avenel, and the other by Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL, at Sing Sing. About 11 o'clock rain commenced falling, by 12 a regular storm had set in and the auctioneers were compelled to defer operations and wait for clear weather. These facts considered, and remembering that out-of-town sales were held on two days only, Tuesday and Wednesday, the results are quite satisfactory. Public interest in these sales does not flag yet; on the contrary, it is continually increasing, and is gaining too, among the better class of citizens; gentlemen who, at first paid but little attention to, and seldom, if ever, visited them. This may of course be accounted for by the influence of the old evil days at the salesroom, when all sorts of trickery were indulged in, and respectable and responsible persons were not infrequently a little afraid to bid. It took some little time to convince them that the same arts and shams had not followed the auctioneers out into the country and been practiced at suburban sales. As soon though as they were thoroughly convinced, and became fully satisfied that these sales were honest and as represented, the good effects became visible, and now the audiences are quite as good, quite as prompt to bid, and quite as ready to buy as they were at the Exchange during its best days.

The sales for the week were as follows:

New-York improved property	$13,025
New-York leased property	10,000
Country improved property	10,250
Country unimproved property	72,511
Total	$105,786

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$157,800
New-York unimproved property	97,000
Country improved property	29,050
Country unimproved property	47,731
Total for week ending June 5	$331,581
Total from June 1 to June 5	263,581
Total for week ending June 12	105,786
Total for month of January	2,393,731
Total for month of February	9,175,985
Total for month of March	14,047,214
Total for month of April	7,285,826
Tottl for month of May	1,670,639
Grand total	$34,942,762

The coming week promises to be a very busy one. Sales are advertised for every day. Even Monday and Saturday, two days set down on the auctioneer's catalogue as days of rest, are to be occupied, and on each of them quite a large sale is to be made.

To-day Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER will continue their sale at Avenel. They have yet 100 villa plots to dispose of. The sale was commenced on the 2d inst., but a storm necessitated an adjournment very early in the day. The sale of the remaining lots was then postponed until the 10th. That day it rained steadily, and the sale was again postponed until the 14th; it, also, was a rainy day, and the sale was finally postponed until to-day, when, if the weather is fair, it will positively be finished. The lots are quite desirable and should call together a large crowd. The sale will be absolute and without limit. A special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-street at 2 o'clock P. M. Free passes, maps, &c., may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street.

To-morrow Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have their continuation sale of the "Nostrand Farm" property, at Clarenceville, L. I. It also was adjourned on account of a rain-storm. The property is nicely situated, convenient to New-York, and worthy of the special attention of mechanics and others who wish comfortable and economical homes. Boats to meet the special train will leave the foot of Grand and Roosevelt streets at 10 o'clock A. M. A lunch will be served before the sale. Free tickets and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-street.

The same day Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer 400 lots of ground at Rutgers Park, New-Jersey, within twenty minutes' drive of Newark. The property is handsomely located on the Passaic River, commands fine views of the mountains and the surrounding beautiful country. It stretches along the Passaic River from Belleville to North Belleville, ascending gradually from the banks of the river to hills 150 to 200 feet in height, crowned with beautiful groves of chestnut and oak, and in connection with the suburban villas of Newark, Woodside and Belleville, forms a part of a very charming and picturesque country. Several bridges span the river, affording facilities for pleasant drives along both sides of the stream and to Rutherfurd Park, Kingsland Farm, Passaic, Woodside, Bloomfield and Orange, or along the Newark Boulevard, which will be completed this Summer, and which runs through the entire property of the Association. An excursion train will leave foot of Cortlandt-street at 11 o'clock A. M. on the day of sale. Refreshments will be furnished on the premises. Tickets will be issued by the auctioneers at their office, No. 77 Cedar-street.

The same day Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL have their combination sale of valuable business and manufacturing lots on Orchard and other streets, including water fronts, within 200 yards of depot and steamboat landing, located at Tarrytown, N. Y. The sale will be made on the premises, to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

On Wednesday Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. have a sale on the premises of seventy-five villa plots, located at Plainfield, N. J., (known as the Raymond property.) These lots are well located at the base of the Blue Range of Mountains, fronting on the main road to Scotch Plains, and in the midst of fine residences occupied by New-Yorkers. They are but one hour from New-York, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and in a very beautiful section of the country. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 11 o'clock A. M. Tickets may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street. A lunch will be served on the arrival of the train.

The same day Messrs. ALDRIDGE & WOOD will sell at West End, City of Bergen, N. J., sixty building lots. The lots are beautifully located, and the surroundings are all first-class. A large hotel has just been completed. The property is laid out and intended for private residences, and to be free from nuisances. For perfect healthfulness and easy accessibility it is equal to any point in the vicinity of New-York. From any part of the City below Canal-street it can be reached in less time than even Madison-square, and conveyances much more comfortable. A special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-street at 12 o'clock. A lunch will be served at the St. James Hotel on the arrival of the train. Free tickets, maps and particulars may be had of ALDRIDGE & WOOD, auctioneers, Hudson City, near Court-house; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-street, Jersey City; W. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-street, New-York, or St. James Hotel, on the premises.

The same day Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. commence their second great annual sale of the property of the Rutherford Park Association. This property is situated on the banks of the beautiful Passaic River, nine miles, or forty-five minutes from New-York City Hall, within a stone's throw of the new depot on the New-York and Oswego Midland Counties Railway, now building. Maps and free passes at the office of the auctioneers, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., No. 77 Cedar-street, New-York, or at the office of the Company, No. 132 Hudson-street, Jersey City. Special train at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for which free passes will be furnished. Other trains at 9:15 and 10 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45 P. M.

On Thursday, Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. will, by order of DEWITT CLINTON JONES, Esq., sell 250 villa plots, located at New-Providence Station, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, about one hour from New-York and one mile from Summit. These lots are situated in a very attractive region of New-Jersey, among fine improvements, and immediately at the station; the views are very fine, embracing the lovely Passaic Valley, the Orange Mountains, and the vicinity of Summit. There will also be offered a desirable modern residence, recently completed, and an attractive cottage. Special train from the foot of Barclay-street, at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-street, New-York.

The same day, at Greenville, N. J., Mr. LEWIS E. WOOD will sell 120 valuable lots at Greenville, N. J., at auction, twenty minutes from Liberty-street, New-York, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and thirty minutes from Wall-street or the City Hall, New-York. All the lots are beautifully located on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the Bay and City of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Long Island, &c. The property to be sold is on and near the Eastern Boulevard of Hudson County, and a short distance from the station of the Central Railroad. Twenty-two trains daily, each way, between Greenville and New-York. For particulars inquire at the Post Office Building, Greenville, N. J., or LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, or M. ARMSTRONG, No. 19 Ferry-street, New-York.

On Friday Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL have a very attractive sale at Sing Sing, N. Y. The property belongs to the Clark estate, is beautifully located, commands fine views of the Hudson River, Palisades, &c., &c. The neighborhood is excellent, and the surroundings are all first-class. The steamer *Antelope* will leave the foot of Harrison-street at 8 o'clock, and the foot of Thirty-fourth-street at 8¼ A. M. on the day of sale. A lunch will be served on the premises. Tickets, maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 55 Liberty-street.

On Saturday, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. have a large sale at Douglaston, L. I. The property consists of 500 building lots, situated on high ground, overloking Little Neck Bay, a large mansion containing seventeen rooms, and nine small cottages. A special train will leave Hunter's Point on the day of sale, at 10:30 A. M. Boats leave James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street at 10 A. M. Free tickets for excursion train will be furnished at office of auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-street, New-York.

On Friday last the Board of Real Estate Brokers of the City of New-York elected the following gentlemen officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. WM. H. RAYNOR; Vice-President, Mr. M. A. J. LYNCH; Treasurer, Mr. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.; Secretary, Mr. G. LESPINASSE.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Charles-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 20x94.11	$10,000
Charles-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 20x95	5,019
Cherry-st., No. 412, 21.4¾x97.4	nom.
Church-st., No. 229, 19x50x18.3x50	27,000
Elizabeth-st., No. 224, 25x90	12,500
Lots known as Nos. 102 to 112, both inclusive, of estate of Jean Buchanan, dimensions not stated	nom.
Pine-st., No. 94, 22.8x53.10	15,750
11th-st., s. s., 143.8 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 25.9x98.4x23.7x98.5	10,000
34th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 115x98.9	45,000
42d-st., s. s., 99 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17x98.9	15,000
43d-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	13,500
43d-st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.4	16,000
50th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.4¾, ½ part	10,750
50th-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.4¾, ½ part	10,750
53d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	3,800
57th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	4,125
81st-st., n. e. corner of 12th-av., 200x½ block 82d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x½ block 83d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x½ block	100,000
107th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.11	3,000
119th-st., n. s., 148 ft. e. of Avenue A—4 lots, 100.10x98; 2 lots, 50x100.10	29,100
119th-st., n. s., 398 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x100.10	12,000
125th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x199.10	14,000
133d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.6x99.11	8,500
133d-st., n. s., 217.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.6x99.11	8,500
133d-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.6x99.11	8,500
133d-st., n. s., 252.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17.6x99.11	8,500
184th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200x½ block 185th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., running to the Harlem River	26,000
2d-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 42d-st., 20x80.6	18,200
2d-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20x81	19,000
5th-av., e. s., 49.5 ft. n. of 37th-st., 24.8x100	78,000
7th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 130th-st., 20x100	2,500
9th-av., e. s., 75.6 ft. s. of 89th-st., 75.6x100	12,000

Leases Recorded.

Murray-st., No. 68, 5 years, per annum	$2,000
Prince-st., No. 102, 2 years and 10½ months, per annum	600
West-st., No. 278, 3 years, per annum—for the first year, $1,000; and for the last 2 years	1,100
West-st., s. e. cor. of Watt's-st., 3 years, per annum	3,500
31st-st. E., No. 129, 3 years, per annum	1,000
55th-st., s. s., bet. 8th and 9th avs., lots known as Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1 year and 6 months, per annum	1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Butler-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 25x175x25	$1,000
Conselyea-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Central-av., 50x107	3,250
Dean-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100	5,500
Dikeman-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Dwight-st., 20x100	500
Green-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100	4,400
Gerry-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 50x100	750
Henry and Luqueer sts., n. e. corner, 23x77x84x25x107x102	2,985
Hickory-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Reid-av., 17.3x80.2x10.3x98.8	43
Lawton-st., s. e. s., 192.4 ft. n. e. of Broadway, 50x90	4,600
Linden-st., s. e. s., 225 ft. n. e. of Evergreen-av., —x100	4,300
Nassau and Vandam sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	500
Rodney-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Marcy-av., 125x100	10,000
Smith and Meserole sts., s. e. corner, 50x100	9,500
William-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 16.8x100	5,000
Wilson-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 45x100	20,000
Wilson-st., s. s., 222.6 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 26x100	15,000
Wilson-st., s. s., 38.8 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 19.4x80	10,000
Wolcott-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Ferris-st., 25x100	2,500
Same land	2,500
North 8th-st., s. s., 298 ft. w. of Union-av., 298x290x553x—x100	32,900
21st-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 250x65x250x48	2,000
41st-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x200.4	700
Carlton-av., w. s., 257.4 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 25x100	800
Clayton-av., e. s., 71 ft. n. of Butler-st., 20x100	1,000
Hall-av., w. s., 425 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100	250
Carlton-av., w. s., 257.4 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 25x100	4,000
Howard av. and Patent-lane, n. e. corner, 42x50x66	500
Grand-av., w. s., 155.11 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 20.6x25	410
Park-av., and Schenck-st., s. e. corner 9.2x90x7x90	250
Union-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 25x75 Johnson-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 100x100	7,200
Union-av. and Powers-st., n. e. corner, 50x58	4,200
Saratoga-av. and Chauncey-st., s. w. corner, 100x100	1,900
5th-av., e. s., 28 ft. s. of Dean-st., 22x84	6,750
Lots Nos. 291 and 292, Wm. Devoe's map	1,000
Lots Nos. 71, 72 and 23, same map	1,700
Lots Nos. 38, 40, 42 and 44, Assessor's map, 22d Ward	500
Lot No. 8, J. Ryerson's map	5,330
Lots Nos. 21 and 22, on J. A. Willink's map	2,050
Sections Nos. 58, 59, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 76, 78 and 79, on East Clover Hill map	100
Lots Nos. 86 and 381, on L. Green's map	100
Lots Nos. 144 and 145, Willink's map	6,200
Lot No. 177, Willink's map	950
Lots Nos. 46 and 47, same map	3,450
Lot No. 43, same map	1,600
Lot No. 221, same map	1,075

QUEENS COUNTY.

Columbusville.

Lot No. 19, Cornath's property, house and lot, 25x100	$250

Flushing.

Sandford-av., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Bowne-av., 50x147	$1,200
Sandford-av., s. s., 85 ft. e. of Bowne-av., 50x110	7,000
Meadow land, Chisolmn, 6 acres	300

Far Rockaway.

Cornaga road, s. s., adjoining Bull's, 50x100	$106

Long Island City.

East 11th and President sts., n. e. corner, 75x200	$2,000

Maspeth.

Broad-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 4th-st., 23x107.6	$1,800

Jamaica.

Clinton-av., e. s., 740 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 62.6x196.6	$4,500
Jamaica South plank road, n. s., adjoining Eldert, 8½ acres	2,400

Newtown.

Summit and Chicago avs., s. e. corner, 100x100	$920
Summit-av., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Chicago-av., 50x100	320
Summit-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Chicago-av., 50x100	320

Rockaway Beach.

Central-av., on Jamaica Bay, 20 acres, Hart's	$1,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Fulton and Lumber sts., southerly corner, 92 ft. front	$5,500
Sommers-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Spruce-st., 45x88	1,575
Spruce-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Washington-st., 25x100	1,937

Orange.

Hillyer-st., e. s., indefinite, 50x150	$1,500

Hoboken.

Madison and 8th sts., n. e. corner, 400x100	$8,000
Hudson-st., e. s., 27.6 ft. n. of 6th-st., 20x100	5,000

Hudson City.

Griffith-av., s. s., between Clerk and Montgomery avs., 17x48	$760
Hamilton-st. and Summit-av., s. w. corner, 100x114	4,000
Lot No. 19, block No. 3, map Hudson Grove, 20x100	245

Greenville.

New Bergen Point road, n. s., adjoining Harrison's, 90x46x83x46	$1,000

Union.

Lots Nos. 812, 811, block No. 15, map North Hoboken, 50x100	$1,150

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BLEECKER-ST.—FOR SALE, NEAR West 10th-st., a very desirable store and dwelling, with immediate possession if desired. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON SUYDAM-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., a handsome two-story house; 12 rooms; two-story extension and two lots. Price, $6,500. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID B. GREEN, No. [illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A sweet place in the heart of Bergen County, New-Jersey, about two acres neatly laid out; stable, four stalls; house 36x40, twelve rooms; plenty of fruit; 15 minutes' drive from depot; time from City to house, 1¼ hours. Would trade for house above 23d-st., between 4th and 7th avs., worth about $25,000. My place worth $13,000; would pay cash for difference. Address L., Box No. 459 Post Office.

FOR SALE—ON HELL GATE NECK, TWO miles from the village of Astoria, L. I., the country seat and farm of the late Peter Luyster, containing 36 acres of first quality land. The house is roomy and conveniently arranged, built by days' work, and is in excellent repair, as are also the outbuildings. This is one of the finest locations in Queens County, commanding an unobstructed view of portions of the East River, Flushing and Bowery Bays, and Long Island Sound. No description within the limits of this advertisement can convey a correct impression of the extent, variety and beauty of the scenery in this locality. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, the surroundings healthful and pleasant. Gentlemen contemplating an investment in country property are requested to examine this place. Apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, or would let, a beautiful location in Monmouth County, N. J., situate on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Ocean and Long Branch Hotels, and convenient to steamboat landing and Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; house contains 20 rooms; plenty of shade; garden planted; ice-house, stables, &c. Address S. H. WYCKOFF, Port Washington.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUTIFULLY situated between South and Westport, and within three minutes' walk of depot; has an extensive view of the Sound, and a fine beach for bathing; the house, newly painted, has eight rooms, and, being furnished, is ready for immediate occupation. Apply to ROBERT G. L. DE PEYSTER, on premises, or to JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, Savings Bank, Bleecker-st., or to B. H. FIELD, No. 127 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, two very superior four-story, first-class brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 122 feet west of Madison-av.; house 22x55; price $40,000 each. Also, six on the north side of 49th-st. 175 feet west of 6th-av., 21x56, same as the above; price $35,000 each. For further particulars inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION—THE property of John Burns, at 12 noon, the 15th day of June. The sale will take place on the premises, Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND COMPLETE seaside residence, in perfect order, near New-Bedford, Mass., at a great bargain. Apply to E. W. DEAN, No. 84 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH NEW-YORK eleven lots, fronting on St. Ann's-av., 141st and 142d sts. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS', WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 45 William-st.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop full-sized house, in perfect order and elegantly furnished; located on 5th-av. and Murray Hill; rent $600 per month to a small private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE RENT, ONE of the best houses in the Fifth Ward; has 20 rooms, every convenience and improvement and in good order; would make a capital boarding-house, or would be leased for business purposes. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A VERY ELEgant country-seat, located on Long Island Sound, near Milford, Conn.; two-and a half hours ride from New-York; large mansion grounds and outbuildings. Rent $1,500 for the season. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, OR TO LEASE—A cottage containing eight rooms, pleasantly situated, on Saw Mill River, 1½ miles from Dobb's Ferry Station; plenty of shade and fruit; stable, &c. Apply to W. J. SYMS & BRO., 300 Broadway.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., COTTAGE suitable for small family, complete in all respects, furnished or unfurnished. W. H. BALDWIN, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 40.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the desirable four-story house No. 38 University-place, near 10th-st.; a first-class business location. Apply to A. M. DAVIDSON, on the premises.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 203 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—YONKERS—FURNISHED HOUSE on Locust Hill-av., containing eight rooms; possession from July 1. Address Box No. 303 Post Office.

TO LET AT YONKERS—NEATLY FURnished house, near depot, for the season; price moderate. Address Box No. 366, Yonkers Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of

JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

LEATHER, PAPER, HARDWARE.—To let, at reduced rent, store, basement and cellar of No. 18 Spruce-st.; centre and side light; 95 feet deep; in good order; admirable location for first-class trade; power if desired. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—THE FRONT BASEment, or rooms on second floor, of house No. 45 West 24th-st., to let for physician's office. E. P. HOYT, Dentist.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF FIRE-PROOF Building No. 42 Duane-st. Inquire in office below, on the premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

GREENVILLE PROPERTY.

120

VALUABLE LOTS AT GREENVILLE, N. J., AT AUCTION.

Twenty minutes from Liberty-st., New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and thirty minutes from Wall-st., or the City Hall, New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, June 17, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, some of the most desirable property ever offered in Hudson County. All the lots are beautifully located on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the Bay and City of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, Long Island, &c. The property to be sold is on and near the Eastern Boulevard of Hudson County, and a short distance from the station of the Central Railroad. Twenty-two trains, daily, each way, between Greenville and New-York, running from Liberty-st., to Greenville in twenty minutes for ten cents, (by Excursion Tickets.) For particulars inquire at the Post Office Building, Greenville, N. J., or of LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; or M. ARMSTRONG, No. 19 Ferry-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY VILLA PLOTS AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

(Known as the Raymond property,)

On WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 1 P. M., on the premises. These lots are well located at the base of the Blue Range of Mountains, fronting on the main road to Scotch Plains, and in the midst of fine residences occupied by New-Yorkers. No suburban town is more favorably known than Plainfield, situated, as it is, about one hour from New-York on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, the most popular road in New-Jersey, and in a most beautiful section of country. It is rapidly filling up with a population of New-York families.

Special train from the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M., on the day of sale. Lunch on the arrival of the train.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., AUCtioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, June 17, at 1 P. M., on the premises, important sale of 250 villa plots,

(By order of De Witt Clinton Jones, Esq.,)

AT NEW-PROVIDENCE STATION,

on the Morris and Essex Railroad, about one hour from New-York and one mile from Summit. These lots are situated in the most attractive region of New-Jersey, among fine improvements, and immediately at the station; the views are unsurpassed, embracing the lovely Passaic Valley, the Orange Mountains, and the vicinity of Summit. The neighborhood is unexceptionable, being within a short distance of several large towns.

There will also be offered a desirable MODERN RESIDENCE, recently completed, AND AN ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE.

Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

For railroad passes, maps, and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

SECOND GREAT ANNUAL SALE

of the property of

THE RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION,

to be held on the ground

On WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JUNE 16 and 17.

This property is situated on the banks of the BEAUTIFUL PASSAIC RIVER, 9 MILES, OR 45 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK CITY HALL,

within a stone's throw of the new depot, on the New-York and Oswego

MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY,

now building.

Maps and free passes at the office of the auctioneers, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York,

or at the office of the Company, No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

Special train at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for which free passes will be furnished. Other trains at 9:15 and 10 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45 P. M., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWO LOTS ON 56TH-ST., NEAR 10TH-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WEST 56TH-ST.—2 lots, south side 56th-st., 325 feet east of 10th-av., each 25x100.5. $4,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS OF THE

RUTGER PARK ASSOCIATION, N. J.,

AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, about

400 LOTS OF GROUND

AT RUTGER PARK, N. J.,

Twenty minutes' drive from Newark, on the west bank of the Passaic River.

This superb property abounds of the finest views of both sides of the river, and of the mountain scenery of the lovely country in which it lies. It stretches along the Passaic River from Belleville to North Belleville, ascending gradually from the banks of the river to hills 150 to 200 feet in height, crowned with beautiful groves of chestnut and oak, and, in connection with the suburban villas of Newark, Woodside and Belleville, forms a chain of the most charming and picturesque country in the vicinity of New-York. Several bridges span the river, affording facilities for the most pleasant drives along both sides of the stream and to Rutherfurd Park, Kingsland Farm, Passaic, Woodside, Bloomfield and Orange, or along the Newark Boulevard, which will be completed this Summer, and which runs through the entire property of the Association.

The Paterson and Newark branch of the Erie Railroad crosses the property, having depots within four minutes' walk; the cars will commence running in July from Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st.

Additional accommodation will be furnished by the Newark and Belleville Horse-car Line, which will be extended through the entire property, affording passengers an opportunity to go to Newark or to New-York by either the Morris and Essex or the New-Jersey Railroad. Other railroads are in contemplation, and there will be in a short time, within a circumference of 1½ to 2 miles, six depots on railroads leading to New-York.

Distance from New-York 9 miles, time 40 minutes.

The pipes of the newly-erected Newark Water Works are carried through the land, and can supply each house throughout at any height with pure wholesome water, in the same manner that houses in New-York are supplied with Croton.

The land is of easy grade, abounds in and is surrounded by beautiful river, wood and mountain scenery, and is noted for its pure air and healthfulness. The neighborhood is of the best character; churches and excellent schools are near by, and streets will be laid out by the day of sale. The lots are large, ranging 50x150 to 200 feet each. The sale will be absolute. No bidding will be permitted on account of the Association. The title is old and perfect; 75 per cent. may remain on mortgage for a term of years, or may be paid in quarterly or half-yearly installments.

An excursion train will be provided, which will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the day of sale. Refreshments will be furnished on the premises. Tickets will be issued by the auctioneers to respectable persons free of expense.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

60 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS

AT WEST END, CITY OF BERGEN, N. J., AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises,

Only eight minutes by New-Jersey Railroad from Jersey City Ferry, (Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.,) twenty-six trains daily; also, three lines of horse cars running every fifteen minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; Hoboken Ferry, Barclay and Christopher sts., to Hudson City, Five Corners; and Pavonia Ferry, Chambers and 23d sts., running within two blocks of this property.

These lots are most beautifully located, and the surroundings all first-class. Magnificent hotel just completed; all modern improvements; accommodations for 250 guests. Gas, water and sewers in the main streets. The property is laid out and intended for private residences, and to be free from nuisances. For perfect healthfulness and easy accessibility surpasses any point in the vicinity of New-York. From any part of the City below Canal-st., it can be reached in less time than even Madison-square, and conveyances much more comfortable. Persons engaged in the lower part of the City can remain at their offices till 6 P. M., and at 6½ P. M. be seated at their dinner.

FREE RIDES ON THE DAY OF SALE.

Parties taking the 12 M. train, foot of Cortlandt-st., will be furnished with

FREE LUNCH AT THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,

at 12:30 P. M., and have time to look the property over before the hour of sale. Those taking the 2 P. M. train will arrive in time for the sale.

For further particulars, free tickets and maps of property, apply to ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers, Hudson City, near Court-house; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; W. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, or St. James Hotel, on the premises.

JAS. E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,

No. 55 Liberty-st.,

TUESDAY JUNE 15, AT TARRYTOWN, on the premises, 2 P. M.,

The great CONTINUATION SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS and MANUFACTURING LOTS on Orchard and other streets, including WATER FRONTS, within 200 yards of depot and steamboat landing.

GREAT CONTINUATION SALE OF 100 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING PLOTS AT SING SING, FRIDAY, JUNE 18,

On the premises, at 12 o'clock noon.

The heavy rain of the 10th inst. has made it necessary to again adjourn this sale until above date. These plots, in the heart of Sing Sing, situated on high ground, command a variety of extensive and magnificent views. Excursion trip by steamer *Antelope*, leaving pier foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., and West 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and trains leave 30th-st. at 10 A. M. Refreshments served on the premises. For particulars, maps, free tickets, either by excursion boat or cars, apply to

MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

CONTINUATION SALE OF 100 VILLA PLOTS AT AVENEL, N. J.,

one hour from New-York by the N. J. R. R., and 1½ miles from Rahway. The heavy rain of the 10th inst. having made it necessary to again adjourn the sale, it will be continued, if the day proves fair, on the

14TH INST.,

when every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, as no bidding will be allowed on account of the owners. These lots are situated on elevated ground, as high as the church steeple in Rahway, and command extensive views of Staten Island and the Orange Mountains. Railroad tickets given out for the 10th will be good for the 14th. A train will leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 2 P. M. on the day of sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the Avenel Association, No. 197 Broadway, and No. 6 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and to the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 7, 1869, SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW draws interest from JULY 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK,

No. 244 8th-av., near 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8. Interest at 6 per cent. allowed from first of every month.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June next to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will close June 19, and reopen July 2.

By order of the Board,

F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1869.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free on and after the 15th July, to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer books will remain closed from date till 1st of July. Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank for sixty days. All others at Watertown.

J. A. LAWYER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 Broadway, June 14, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the first day of July next. Transfer books closed on the 20th inst., and opened on the first day of July next.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the first day of July next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 19, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. July 2, 1869.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

We are closing out the balance of these desirable bonds at 87½ and accrued interest in currency. A portion of the road is in successful operation, the iron for the balance has been purchased and shipped, 1,500 men are at work on the line, and the whole road will be completed in time for the Fall business. No better bond has ever been offered. We cheerfully recommend them as a safe and first-class investment.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS. Twelve thousand dollars per mile, or about two-fifths of the cost of the road.

Principal and interest guaranteed by

THE TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

(A corporation having no debt, with a large surplus fund.)

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

For sale at 92½ per cent., and accrued interest, by

DREXEL WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING NAMED BONDS,

VIZ.:

Burlington City Des Moines County Henry County Lee County	Iowa.	Maysville City Mason County	Ky.
		Ohio County Wheeling City	Va.
		Shelby County Davidson County	Tenn.
Montgomery Co'ty. Bath County Boyle County Clark County	Ky.	Milwaukee City	Wis.
		Alabama and Tenn. R. R. 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage,	

AND OTHER UNCURRENT BONDS,

Can sell the same at the highest price by applying to

H. AMY & CO.,

NO. 21 NASSAU-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon TUESDAY, June 15, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, June 16, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1869.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.

Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on

THE CITY BANK }
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1869.

ELEVENTH SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of one million of dollars in gold will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, 14th inst., when the same will be opened and bids declared.

Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payments may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.

The amount awarded will not exceed two millions of dollars per week, and the right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.

Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.

ED. W. BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK,
HENRY SPEAR, } Commissioners.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR the Class of nine Trustees of this Company whose terms of office had expired, held on the 7th inst., the following persons were duly elected:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
HUGH N. CAMP.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, held on the 9th inst., FREDERICK S. WINSTON was unanimously reëlected President.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. OFFICE, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES of stock of the late Lake Shore Railway Company, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company and the late Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, may now receive in exchange therefor, upon their surrender at this office, certificates for an equal amount in the capital stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, No. 122 South 2d-st., in the City of Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to consider the propriety of selling part of the lands of said Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, and other business important to the interests of the Company.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, May 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June next, and remain closed until after the election.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS IN CUMBERLAND COAL COMPANIES.—Five of the leading Companies mining coal in Alleghany County, Md., having united in preliminary measures with a view to ultimate consolidation, stockholders of other Companies desiring information on the subject are requested to reply to the Secretary of the Joint Committee representing the Companies so associated.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Secretary Joint Committee, No. 71 Broadway, or Post Office Box No. 5,728.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 25 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, WILLIAM T. HOOKER was appointed Vice-President, and LUCIUS MCADAM, Secretary and Actuary.

W. H. PECKHAM, President.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,

NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

WEST SIDE BANK

Will be open for business on the first day of July, 1869, at No. 464 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.

CAPITAL - - $250,000,

Divided into $2,500 shares of $100 each. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for a limited number of shares are now open at the Banking-Rooms of the North River Savings Bank, corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st.

GEO. MOORE, President.

JOHN G. FLAMMER, Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

A. C. BECHSTEIN, of Bechstein & Brother, Nos. 96, 98 and 100 Hudson-st.

FREDERICK LINK, of F. Link & Brother, Hudson and Christopher sts.

JOHN MULFORD, No. 235 West 53d-st.

AMZI L. CAMP, late of Blatt & Camp, 14th-st. and 8th-av.

DAVID MILLEMAN, Nos. 686, 688, and 690 Greenwich-st., and No. 152 West-st.

JOHN G. FLAMMER, of Holzderber & Co., Nos. 384 and 386 8th-av.

JAMES N. PIPER, Piper & Flammer, 34 Wall-st.

GEO. MOORE, No. 320 West 34th-st.

MONROE CRANE, West 39th-st.

THE OLD BROOKLYN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CHARTERED 1824.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
NET SURPLUS	$191,993 04
TOTAL ASSETS	$344,993 04

OFFICES,

NO. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and NO. 30 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

of TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July, out of the profits of the last six months.

At an election held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN J. VANDERBILT,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEORGE W. PLATT,
CHS. BURKHALTER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	GEO. C. PETERS,
JAMES B. BLOSSOM,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
BRYAN H. SMITH,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	CHAS. CURTIS,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	G. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	E. C. BADEAU,
JOSEPH BUDD,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
	JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. P. FURNALD was unanimously reëlected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice-President.

TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, June 9, 1869.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

Of Grundy and Mercer Counties, Missouri.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK,

AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

These bonds are issued to the CHILLICOTHE AND DES MOINES CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

now in course of construction through said counties, and constitute their

ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS.

FOR SALE AT 78

WHICH INCLUDES ACCRUED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS,

NO. 80 BROADWAY.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

BUY AND SELL

MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $11,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

NEW-YORK.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN,

FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAXATION.

ISSUED BY THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-SECURED INVESTMENT,

YIELDING IN CURRENCY TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

CHARLES L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railroad.

We regard these Bonds, at the price, the cheapest and best security on the market.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price. Full information furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1869.

The ANNUAL ELECTION for TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, JUNE 14. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., June 5, 1869.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY CONferred by resolution of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company at the annual meeting held at the office of the Company in this City, March 17, A. D. 1869, an adjourned meeting of said annual meeting will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M. of June 24, instant, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a lease for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years of the railway and property of this Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to act upon such other business as may come before said adjourned meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock and bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company at the agency in New-York, (WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.,) and at the office in Pittsburg, will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, the 14th of June, and will reopen on the 25th of June. By order of the President.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., June 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from June 9 until July 2. By order of the Board.

FRED F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 12, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116¾	117	5-20 Coupon, '67	119¾	119⅝
Coupon, 1881	121¼	121⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68	119¾	119⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	116¾	117	10-40 Regist'd	107¾	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	122	122¼	10-40 Coupon	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	117	117¼	Gold	139⅛	139⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	118¼	118⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	106½	107
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	119½	119¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,

GIVE NOTICE

That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

COLLECTIONS

at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO, for the negotiation of Loans on Merchandise in store and afloat.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS, $108,186 16.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR A Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, July 5, 1869. Polls open from 10 to 11 A. M.

JAS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 48 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until TUESDAY, the 22d day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year; say six thousand (6,000) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantities of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Four thousand tons of furnace size, twelve hundred tons of stove size, seven hundred and twenty-five tons of egg size and seventy-five tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of July to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 22d day of June, 1870. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS MURPHY,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
Committee on Supplies.

FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK HARBOR, June 10, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 12 M., June 19, 1869, for supplying FRESH BEEF to the troops at this Post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered in such quantity, as may be, from time to time, required by and on such days as the Commanding Officer shall designate. The contract to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, commencing on the 20th day of June, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Schuyler shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $5,000, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

Each person or firm bidding will be required to deposit with the Commissary at Fort Schuyler the sum of $100, which will be returned to the owners after the bids are opened, except that of the lowest responsible bidder, whose money will be returned after the first satisfactory delivery of fresh beef for issue to the troops, is made on the contract.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M., on the 19th of June, 1869, at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed

WM. L. HASKIN,
Brevet Major U. S. A., Captain First United States Artillery, and A. C. S.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., June 14, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR LIGHT VESSELS, &c.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of June, 1869, for furnishing and delivering rations for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1869, to the 30th day of June, 1870, AT THIS DEPOT, for the steam tender *General Putnam*, light vessels *No. 16*, off Sandy Hook, and *No. 20*, at the wreck of the *Scotland*, and the supply vessels *Pharos* and *Guthrie*; and also for furnishing and delivering rations for the same period of time AT NEW-LONDON, CONN., for the schooner tender *Sunbeam*, and light vessels *No. 11*, at Brenton's Reef, *No. 12*, at Eel Grass Shoal, *No. 13*, at Bartlett's Reef, *No. 14*, at Cornfield Point, and *No. 15*, at Stratford Shoals. The rations to be of good and approved quality, and delivered in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes and cases once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had on application at this depot, and at the office of the Superintendent of Lights at New-London, Conn.

Separate bids will be required for rations to be delivered at this office or at New-London, Conn., and all bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations for Light Vessels, &c.," and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this office, prepaid, if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE, Com. U. S. N.,
Inspector Third Light-house District.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address

C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA	June 19	CAMBRIA	July 10
CALEDONIA	June 23	DORIAN	July 14
EUROPA	June 26	IOWA	July 17
INDIA	July 3	BRITANNIA	July 24

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wedn'day, June 16	China, Wednesday, June 30
Palmyra, Th'sday, June 17	Aleppo, Thursday, July 1
Hecla, Saturday, June 19	Russia, Wednesday, July 7
Cuba, Wednesday, June 23	Samaria, Thursday, July 8
Siberia, Thursday, June 24	Tripoli, Saturday, July 10

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants,
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 24

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON, (via Halifax)	Tuesday, June 15, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, June 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, June 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (via Halifax)	Tuesday, June 29, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO	3,132 tons	June 16, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	June 23, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	June 30, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO	3,025 tons	July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,865 tons	July 21, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, CATO, WED'SDAY, June 16, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, June 19, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK..........June 17
CITY OF DUBLIN..........July 9
And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$225	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving June 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco July 3 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, June 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..June 17
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........June 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........July 1

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, THURSDAY, July 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain VAN SICE, THURSDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ——, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain ——, On SATURDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 323 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...Saturday, June 19
CORTES..........NELSON...Saturday, June 26

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The MAGNOLIA will sail June 23.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—
FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
THE
WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

One of the above steamers will STOP at NEWPORT every SATURDAY night, and returning will leave NEWPORT SUNDAY night.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
FOR
BOSTON via NEWPORT

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.

On and after June 3, the SUNNYSIDE will run from Pier No. 39, foot of Vestry-st., as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY AFTERNOON. LEAVES		TO NEW-YORK EVERY MORNING. LEAVES	
Vestry-st.	4:00	Grassy Point	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Haverstraw	6:40
Irvington	5:30	Sing Sing	7:15
Tarrytown	5:45	Tarrytown	7:45
Sing Sing	6:15	Irvington	8:00
Haverstraw	6:45	Yonkers	8:30
ARRIVES AT		ARRIVES AT	
Grassy Point	7:00	New-York	9:30

Express Freight for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, and all Freight for Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT—ACCOMMODATION FOR UP TOWN PEOPLE.

The steamers of the Albany and Troy line, on and after MONDAY, June 7th inst., will land daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6¼ in the evening, from pier foot of West 34th-st.

State rooms reserved on board of steamers, and at No. 308 West-st., between Spring and Charlton sts.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.

The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. WM. P. BAULSIER, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, and 3:20. Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40, and 3:40. Pier No. 4, (Morris-st.,) North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

N. B.—The steamer NORWALK will resume her place on this route about the 1st of July.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, leave foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M.; connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening train. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed'sday, June 9, 3:30 P. M.	We'sday, June 9, 7 A. M.
Thurs'y, June 10, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 10, 7 A. M.
Sat'y, June 12, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, June 11, 7 A. M.
Sunday, June 13, 8 A. M.	Saturday, June 12, 6 P. M.
Monday, June 14, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 13, 4:30 P. M.
Tuesday, June 15, 7:30 A. M.	Monday, June 14, 11 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31. Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawauhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st., daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

YONKERS FERRY LEAVES FRANKLIN-ST. Pier at 11 A. M. and 5½ P. M.; SUNDAYS at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 6½ P. M. Freight received.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE JERSEY CITY LOCOMOTIVE Works Company, in order to close their concern, offer for sale all the machinery, tools and engineering plant, situated at their works, corner of Morgan and Steuben sts., Jersey City.

The machinery was procured from the best manufacturers, and is in perfect order. A descriptive catalogue, with price list, will be forwarded upon application to the Company's agent,
WM. S. AUCHINCLOSS, Jersey City, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANTONIO L. MORA, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., (Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) in New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE E. RAYMOND, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN JACOBS, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JUNE 12, 1869.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. PENN, CHARLES V. CULVER and LUCIEN H. CULVER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John R. Penn, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, and Charles V. Culver and Lucien H. Culver, his copartners, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of said John R. Penn, their copartners, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, in said district, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said Court.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KIRTLAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William H. Kirtland, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869.
my31-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW McKINLEY, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew McKinley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1869.
je7-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. LEWIS, bankrupt—No. 2,363—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles W. Lewis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of June, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869.
my31-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHESTER O'NEILL, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Chester O'Neill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869.
my31-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES N. TOWNSEND and SAMUEL BAKER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James N. Townsend and Samuel Baker, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1869.
my31-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL EMANUEL and MOSES HEYMAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Manuel Emanuel and Moses Heyman, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1869.
je14-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. COCHRAN, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William D. Cochran, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1869.
my31-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC C. SHAFER and WILLIAM C. HAMILTON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupts, and other persons interested, that on the 11th day of June, 1869, a petition was duly filed in said Court by said bankrupts, for an order of reference to take proofs in order to supersede and discharge the proceedings in bankruptcy herein, and that on the same day an order was made directing that a hearing of the matter stated in said petition be had before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of June, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition, authorizing all proceedings herein to be superseded and discharged.—Dated New-York June 12, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPHUS SCHLESSINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: In the City of New-York the 31st day of December, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adolphus Schlessinger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
my31-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND F. COOKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before J. F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edmund F. Cooke, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
my31-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,476.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. DEY, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James R. Dey, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1869.
WM. C. AMERMAN, Assignee,
je14-1aw3wM* No. 121 Bleecker-st., New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PLEASANT HOME AND THE BEST of board at No. 74 (old No. 50) 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; three handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; also large room on third floor and hall room; ample closets; modern improvements.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, closets, bath and board for two, $14 to $16 a week, and hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

NO. 119 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or party of gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—TO LET, without board, in a private house, two or three unusually pleasant Summer rooms, to gentlemen tired of crowded hotels. Call at No. 29 East 24th-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from the New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on second and third floors, singly or in suites, without board.

NO. 108 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, without meals or breakfast, if desired.

NO. 21 WEST 22D-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished apartments to let, on second and third floors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS can be procured in a large and pleasant farm-house, situated on Long Island Sound; plenty of shade trees, good bathing and fishing. Terms $10 per week. Refers to Mr. R. BERTY, No. 690 3d-av., New-York. Address F. C. TERRY, Success Post Office, Suffolk County, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD.—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR JUNE or the season, near Cozzens' West Point Hotel; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—HOUSE NOW open. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT,
W. H. BURROUGHS, PROPRIETOR.

The above hotel will be opened on the 15th inst. First-class accommodations. Pure Vermont air, (so favorable for invalids and others;) wild and picturesque scenery, (including fine views of Mount Mansfield and the Adirondacks,) boating, fishing, splendid drives, &c., &c.

This hotel is adjacent to the famous MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, whose waters have wrought such almost miraculous cures of the most obstinate diseases. Railroads from every direction to St. Albans, and from there it is a charming ride of ten miles. Communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

Opens for the reception of guests in the latter part of June. The proprietor having purchased the entire property, has expended over $10,000 in enlarging and improving the house the present season.

C. Koppitz's celebrated orchestra, from Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, has been engaged for the season of 1869. JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

This Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. Harlem trains will run direct to Lebanon Springs without change of cars or baggage. HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,

GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., is now open. For circulars call or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, or Monroe, Orange County.

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS HOTEL—Will be opened June 25; visitors to Summer resorts will find this one of the best hotels in the world; hotel and furniture entirely new; gas, hot and cold water; with park of over 100 acres, two large groves and drives; horse-railroad from Gettysburg Depot to House and Spring; two daily mails, telegraph, &c.; in connection with the Katalysine Spring, the battle-field, and a high rolling country; pure mountain air, and no musquitoes.

PETTI PAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, CONN. MARTIN WILLEY, proprietor.—This delightful Summer resort will be opened on the 21st day of June, for the reception of boarders; for bathing, fishing and boating it is unequaled; for health and scenery, unsurpassed; terms, $8 to $15 per week. Address MARTIN WILLEY, Essex, Conn.

VANDERLIP HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VT.—This Summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. Harlem trains will run direct to Manchester without change of cars.
E. M. VANDERLIP, Proprietor.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, FLUSHING BAY, now open; accommodations first-class; terms moderate. Apply to L. D'HOMERGUE, Flushing, L. I.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

SPRING HILL GROVE—FOR EXCURSIONS and picnic parties, between Glenwood and Hastings on Hudson, to let. For choice of days, apply at No. 191 West-st., or at the grove; or by letter to CORPORAL THOMPSON & SON, Hastings on Hudson.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT ARROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between CHARLES F. FEARING and ALBERT C. HASELTINE, under the firm name of FEARING & HASELTINE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and CHARLES F. FEARING is hereby authorized to sign alone in liquidation. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 12th day of June, 1869.
C. F. FEARING.
A. C. HASELTINE.

No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF J. WALTER WOOD & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned, who will continue the Foreign Exchange and Gold Brokerage business in his own name, and on his own account, at No. 27 William-st.
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 699 Broadway, will be open day and evening all Summer. Each pupil secures private lessons on low terms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MIDDLE AGE, highly educated and refined, would like a position as governess, or to superintend a gentleman's household; her acquirements are: English, in all its branches; French and Spanish, of both of which she has a thorough knowledge, and music; highest references. Apply to or address Mrs. F., No. 218 East 45th-st., for three days.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE as a teacher is desirous of spending his vacation with a family in the country; will give instruction in English, mathematics and music; best references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE character, a situation as nursery governess or lady's companion; no objection to traveling for the Summer. Address H. E. W., 221 West 16th-st.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD T. GOODLIFFE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward T. Goodliffe, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of June, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of May, 1869.
my31-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

ATTRACTIVE COMBINATION.
AN UNRIVALED EVENING'S AMUSEMENT.
THE BEST IN THE CITY.
THE OLYMPIC'S SPECIALTIES.
GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK,
THE SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE WONDERFUL KIRALFYS,
HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY
KIRALFY AND TROUPE.
GEO. L. FOX, (the only) GREAT CLOWN.
THE FAVORITE HARLEQUINADE QUARTETTE.
THE GRACEFUL RITA SANGALLI.
THE OLYMPIC CORPS DE BALLET.
Splendid Scenery. Marvelous Tricks.
MATINEES 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
It is necessary to secure seats in advance.

THE TAMMANY.

LEFFINGWELL'S
greatest and most successful impersonation,
BEPPO, BEPPO,
a la EDWIN FORREST,
in which he is unanimously conceded to be without a rival.
IMMENSE DOUBLE BILL EVERY NIGHT.
Byron's rollicking burlesque,
FRA DIAVOLO.
THE LEFFINGWELL
as the sanguinary and ferocious BEPPO, with his famous caricature of
EDWIN FORREST, ESQ.
To be followed by
LEFFINGWELL'S GREAT SPECIALTY,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
In active rehearsal, and will be shortly presented, for the first time in New-York,
BYRON'S GREAT COMIC DRAMA,
BLOW FOR BLOW,
which will be produced with the utmost completeness and a powerful combination of
AMERICAN DRAMATIC STARS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

NOTICE TO FAMILIES.
THE PRICES for the SUMMER SEASON, commencing June 14, 1869, are as follows, and include all the MUSEUM CURIOSITIES.
MATINEES every day at 2 o'clock.
GENERAL ADMISSION to all parts of the house 50 cts.; family circle, 30 cts.; Children under 10 years, 15 cts. EVENING PERFORMANCES at 8 o'clock. Family circle, 30 cts.; general admission, 50 cts.; reserved seats in dress circle and parquet, 75 cts.; reserved orchestra and balcony chairs, $1.
GRAND COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIVENESS.
The world-renowned
GREGORIES,
The Champion Athletes, Acrobats, Spiral Ascensionists, Gymnasts, Vocalists, Pantomimists, Dancers, including the THREE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR.
MLLE. GERTRUDE'S MINIATURE CIRCUS, PRESENTING HER
EDUCATED MONKEYS, PONIES, GOATS AND DOGS, AND
HOOLEY'S MAMMOTH MINSTREL TROUPE
from his Opera House, Brooklyn, in their
PROGRAMME OF MINSTRELSY,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 14, AT 8,
THEODORE THOMAS'
THIRTY-NINTH GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

1. March of Victory........Bilse
2. Overture, "Bohemian Girl"........Balfe
3. Waltz, "Amelie"........Lumbye
4. Grand Fantasie, "Crispino"........Ricci
5. Overture, "Calm at Sea and Happy Vyyage"........Mendelssohn
6. Seventh Air Varie, Solo for Cornet........De Beriot
   MR. J. LEVY.
7. Masourka, "Ein Herz und Ein Sinn" } Polka, Schnell, "Eingesendet" } Strauss
8. Grand Fantasie, "Huguenots"........Meyerbeer
9. Overture, "Crown Diamonds"........Auber
10. Ballad, "The Exile's Lament, Solo for Cornet"........Roch-Albert
    MR. J. LEVY.
11. Waltz, "Carnevals Messinger"........Strauss
12. Galop, "Fools"........Gung'l

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA $2.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE HURRICANE PATENT LANTERN COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. DAVENPORT and WILLIAM B. ROGERSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the County Clerk's office of Kings County, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 19 William-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and fifty-eight (58-100) dollars, with interest from the 23d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 23, 1869.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint above mentioned was filed in said Clerk's office on the 29th day of May, 1869.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my31-1aw6wM

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	*Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
		New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	*Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
		Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	*Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
		Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	*Emigrant Train*, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	*Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	*Saturdays only*, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, leaving New-York from pier No. 26 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at..........4 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at..........7:15 A. M.
Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.
Fare each way..........$1 00
Excursion tickets..........1 50
Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at pier No. 26 about 8 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:59 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:20, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
REVIVAL OF THE RAVELS!
THE SUMMER STARS!!
A NEW DELIGHT!!!
EVERY EVENING AND MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2,
the celebrated
LAURI FAMILY
OF
PANTOMIMISTS,
Who will appear nightly in the Grand Spectacular Pantomime of
MOTHER HUBBARD,
OR HARLEQUIN,
LITTLE BO-PEEP AND LITTLE BOY BLUE!
This piece is produced with
HANDSOME SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS,
NEW MUSIC, NOVEL DANCES,
and an
UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS,
introducing a
LARGE AND SPLENDID BALLET.
Ending with a
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND GRAND MATINEE
of
MOTHER HUBBARD,
by the
GREAT LAURI TROUPE,
SATURDAY, June 19.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
IN
THE LADY OF LYONS,
produced after careful and elaborate preparation, with new scenery, costumes, properties, machinery, &c., &c.
SATURDAY, June 19, the last matinee of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
MONDAY, June 21, will be presented, for the first time in New-York, the beautiful drama of
"ENOCH ARDEN."
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

A WEEK OF NOVELTY.
MISS FANNY HERRING
In her great impersonation of
IXION. IXION. IXION.
The wonderful and world-renowned
ZANFRETTA & CARON TROUPE,
PANTOMIMISTS, DANSUESSES, ATHLETES, and GREATEST TIGHT-ROPE PERFORMERS IN THE WORLD.
Comic pantomime of
DECHALEMEUX,
by the whole ZANFRETTA & CARON TROUPE.
FRIDAY EVENING, ANNUAL BENEFIT of
MR. WILLIAM B. FRELIGH, Manager.

JUNTA PATRIOTICA DE CUBANAS.

Notice is hereby given that all the splendid jewels lately on exhibition at the Ladies' Cuban Fair will be raffled at the house of Mrs. COLAS, No. 58 West 19th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. Persons interested in the result are invited to be present.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets, and between Second and Fourth avenues.

Second—For building sewers in Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey, in Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand, in Monroe-street between Jackson and Corlears, and in Cherry-street between Corlears and East streets.

Third—For building sewers in Sixth and Seventh avenues between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, and in Seventh-avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Second-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-fifth-street; also both sides of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-third-street; also the north side of Eighty-ninth-street and both sides of Ninetieth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-first-street from Second to Third-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets from Second to Fourth-avenue; also the south side of Ninety-fourth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey streets; also both sides of Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the southerly side of East Broadway between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the northerly side of Madison between Scammel and Jackson streets; also the southerly side of Grand-street from East Broadway to Henry-street; also the westerly side of Jackson-street from Madison to Henry-street; also both sides of Monroe-street from Jackson to Corlears-street; also both sides of Cherry-street from Corlears-street to East-street.

Third—Both sides of Sixth-avenue and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Thirty-first to Thirty-second-street, and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, }
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 14 1869.

NOTICE TO INFRINGERS OF THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER PATENT.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing Fire Extinguishers, applying water saturated with carbonic acid gas to the extinguishment of fires, from a concern calling itself "The Globe Fire Extinguisher Company," doing business at No. 4 Dey-st., New-York. That company claims the right to manufacture and sell Extinguishers under the Baragwanath & Van Wisker patent, which, after a two years' contest on an Interference in the United States Patent Office, has, in effect, been declared to be inoperative and void—priority and originality of invention having been declared by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in appeal, in favor of the French inventors, Carlier and Vignon, and Letters Patent therefor awarded and issued to the undersigned. The owners of the Baragwanath & Van Wisker patent have also admitted the illegality and insufficiency of their patent, by surrendering the same and attempting to get it reissued in the name of Baragwanath alone, which was denied by the Patent Office. All persons, therefore, are forbidden to purchase and use machines manufactured by the Globe Extinguisher Company, or any other machines using water impregnated with carbonic acid gas, not made by the licensers of the undersigned, on pain of being immediately prosecuted for infringement of their Letters Patent. N. B.—The American Consolidated Fire Extinguisher Company, of Boston, and other licensers of the undersigned, will promptly supply the public demand for Extinguishers, at the usual prices, viz: No. 1 Machines, at $45; No. 2 at $50, and No. 3 at $55.

DAWSON MILES, Administrator of }
P. C. CARLIER, deceased. } Patentees.
ALPHONSE C. C. VIGNON, }

BOSTON, June 6, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL Revenue for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of same, at my office, No. 301 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 10th day of June until the 30th day of June, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades and professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 10, 1869.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Eighth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to law, that I have received from the assessor the lists of the valuations and enumeration of property subject to tax, under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 937 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 15th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, professions, &c., and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending the 1st day of May, 1869, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Collector.
JUNE 5, 1869.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SORREL HORSE, FIVE YEARS old, broke to saddle at Dickel's; good wagon horse, warranted sound; also, Depot wagon, two seats, pole and shafts. Call at THORN'S, 31st-st., corner of 8th-av., or at the owner's, No. 41 West 32d-st.

A HANDSOME TEAM OF STYLISH black horses for sale; heavy long tails and mane; warranted sound and kind; the handsomest team in the City. Can be seen at SIMPSON'S stable, 39th-st., near Lexington-av.

A GENTLEMAN IN THE COUNTRY wishes a nice horse and buggy for its keeping; best of care and security given if required. Address G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
L. BENEDICK..........Stage Manager
E. COLONNE..........Musical Director

LAST WEEK.
SPLENDID COMBINATION.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
THE TWO QUEENS OF OPERA BOUFFE
IN ONE PIECE.
EVERY EVENING,
EVERY EVENING,
EVERY EVENING,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ITS GREAT SUCCESS,
OFFENBACH'S MASTERWORK,
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
DESCLAUZAS AS PIQUILLO. AND IRMA AS THE STREET SINGER.
IRMA,
IRMA, IRMA,
IRMA, IRMA,
IRMA, IRMA,
IRMA, IRMA,
IRMA, QUEEN OF SONG, IRMA,
and
DESCLAUZAS, QUEEN OF COMEDY. DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS, DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS, DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS, DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS, DESCLAUZAS,
DESCLAUZAS,
IRMA AND DESCLAUZAS.
At each performance the
FAMOUS MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE
will perform their
ORIGINAL CANCAN.
AND ALSO,
GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
Seats reserved six days in advance at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Box Office of the Theatre.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON, COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 21.
THE COMPANY
will include principal members from
SELWIN'S THEATRE, Boston, and Miss LIZZIE PRICE, of the Arch-st. Theatre, Philadelphia.
The opening bill will be
"DORA" and "BLACK-EYED SUSAN."
Particulars in future advertisement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
EVERY EVENING at 8 and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE
GREAT BURLESQUE TRIUMPH,
the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
and the
GREAT FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS,
in H. B. Farnie's new Spectacular Eastern Extravaganza, entitled
SINBAD THE SAILOR,
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
Produced with
ENTIRELY NEW
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND MUSIC.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

Manager..........T. E. MORRIS

COOLEST AND BEST VENTILATED PLACE of amusement in the City. This establishment will reopen THURSDAY, June 17. The Manager takes pleasure in announcing an engagement, for a limited period, with Elise Holt and her new troupe, who will appear in the burlesque of Paris; or, the Judgment. First appearance in this City of the charming actress Miss L. H. Weathersbee, from the London theatres, who will assume the role of Mercury. The Rigl Sisters, Betty and Emily, every night. Particulars in future.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-STREET.

BRYANT'S Minstrels.	Popular Prices; Success.
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	Parquet, 50 cents.
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	Gallery, 25 cents.
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	Orchestra Seats, 75 cents.
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	New Acts. Two hours' fun.
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	ITALIAN AIRS by
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	NATIVE ARTISTS.
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	Who Died First?
BRYANT'S Minstrels.	14th-st., DAN B. BRYANT

THE
GLEE AND MADRIGAL
CONCERT
of May 31, will be repeated
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY, JUNE 14,
JAS. A. JOHNSON, Conductor.
Tickets $1; to be had at Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway, and at the Hall on the evening of the performance.

EMPIRE RINK.—THE WATSON BROTHERS, the three flying men of the air; Miss SOPHIE WEST, the exquisite balladist; Miss IDA MADIGAN, comic songstress; Mr. T. W. BOLLAS, Dutch comedy, and the great Georgia Minstrels. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 14, 1869, to nominate candidates for the various offices, to be elected June 28, 1869, in compliance with the constitution as amended by the Legislature at its latest session.
SAMUEL AYRES, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS and ART GALLERIES, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 14th and 15th, at 7 o'clock P. M. each day, sale of a valuable private library, comprising an unusually fine collection of choice books, many of great rarity, having been collected with great care and expense for many years, among which may be mentioned: Antiquities Etrusques, 5 vols., 4to, calf; Asiatic Researches, 10 vols., 8vo; Bayles' Dictionnarie, 4 vols., folio; Becker Augusteum, colored plates, folio; Brockedon's Passes of the Alps, 2 vols.; Censuria Literaria, 6 vols., 8vo; Daphnis and Chloe, colored plates; Dorat Œuvres, complete, illustrated, 20 vols.; Gallerie D'Orleans, 2 vols., folio; Harleian Miscellany, 8 vols., 4to; Herculanum et Pompei, 8 vols.; Kit-Kat Club, folio; Lavater's Essays, illustrated, 5 vols., 4to, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

SALE OF BLAST FURNACES, IRON MINES, &c.

For sale by auction, on June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at LILLIE SAFE AND IRON COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 16 Park-place, New-York, about 910 acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, comprising 2 blast furnaces, making about 250 tons of iron per week; mines supplying the furnaces with magnetic iron ore; large foundry and machine shop driven by water power, and other valuable improvements. Also, supplies of coal, ore, &c.; teams, produce, and other chattels in use for conducting the mining and manufacturing business upon said lands. For particulars inquire of
S. B. JANES, Treasurer and Agent,
No. 16 Park-place, New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 14, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. — East River:
4,375 boxes fresh Messina Lemons,
1,582 boxes fresh Messina Oranges,
Cargo bark *F. Pirandello*, from Messina.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,

(ESTABLISHED 1829,)
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos,
Warerooms No. 646 Broadway, New-York.

We are offering our instruments at greatly-reduced prices.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 25 new and 15 second-hand PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of fine first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of instruments returned the 1st of May. Also, 50 new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward, and new organs for $50 and upward, for cash.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-CLASS piano-fortes—Agraffe treble, the finest instrument in the City and the most reasonable in price; fully warranted six years. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE
NEW-YORKER JOURNAL
OFFICE,
(German Newspaper,)
Published
DAILY, SUNDAY and WEEKLY,
Has removed to
Nos. 13 and 15 Chatham-st., opposite
CITY HALL.

MEDICAL.

OPTHALMIC AND AURAL INSTITUTE,

NO. 46 EAST 12TH-ST., BROADWAY.
Dispensary for Eye and Ear diseases; open from 1 to 2 o'clock daily.

DR. B. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 32 pages, sent free. No. 56 Bond-st., one door from Bowery.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 58 Bond-st., one door from Bowery. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. EVANS' MAGIC INVIGORATORS RECOMMENDED to all intending marriage. Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Call, send or write.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, Emissions, Premature Decay, speedily cured by Dr. EVANS' Elixir of Life. Office No. 94 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX AS sisted, and all the most private diseases cured immediately by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

THE NEW WEST.

The Iron Highway to the Pacific—Conditions Under which it was Built—Quality of the Work Performed—Enormous Business of the Road—Flattering Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA, Saturday, June 5, 1869.

"Passengers for the Union Pacific Railroad, this coach?" cried the 'bus-driver, putting his head in at the door of our car as the train came to a halt at Council Bluffs. It roused me as from a dream, that announcement, prosaic and commonplace as it was to him; for, whirling up and down these Mississippi States as I have been for the fortnight past, journeying in a vague and vagrant way, drawn on by the charm of the ceaseless variety presented by this progressive and expanding West, yet confused a little by the sense of limitless space, I had almost lost the notion of definite destination till that cry came to fix these wayward moods in the thought that here at length was the starting-point for the grand jaunt. Here is the starting-point; the goal is yonder, on the shores of the sea that laves the coasts of the East and of India.

Four roads, gathering up the network of railway communications of the cis-Mississippi zone, converge upon Omaha; and here they run into one thread—one iron thread, which, traversing ocean-like prairies and climbing vast mountain pinnacles, stops only on the Golden Coast, nigh two thousand miles away. It may be that custom will bye-and-bye stale the novelty of the trans-continental ride, (for the time is not distant when an American will be ashamed to prate of European sights who has not seen the unparalleled marvels of nature and scenery that lie between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean,) but it is yet too fresh for one, however *blasé*, not to feel a vivifying filip at the thought of what lies before him in this, "*the* grand tour." And, for the moment, I put out of mind all the little questionings and doubts which have arisen as to the Pacific Railroad and its excellence or otherwise, and whether it will pay, and who has made money out of it, and the Fisk botherations; and I think only of the enterprise in its grand general relations and outcome. I think of it as carrying population into the wild, and quickly transforming buffalo ranges into populous States. I think of it in its vast bearings on our continental and intercontinental exchanges. And I think of it not only in these its direct results, but in all that will grow out of it; for every great new development of material enterprise produces effects undreamed of by its projectors. And, finally, I think of it as the realization of the magnificent idea which the faith of the nation inspired. That faith will not be baulked, I am sure; for aside from all questions of detail, the Pacific Railroad is to-day, beyond a doubt, the grand success of the century.

It is my purpose to write of the Pacific Railroad precisely as I find it to be, after spending such time upon it as to authorize my forming an opinion. I believe the public desire such a faithful exposition, distraught as it has been by conflicting statements. It is hardly likely that the maledictions of that Government Commissioner who went over the track in a befuddled condition and did *not* get a coal contract, can have produced any considerable amount of adverse opinion of the road. Nevertheless a variety of influences—most of them of no greater respectability or authority—have conspired to diffuse vague suspicions that the Pacific Railway is somehow a sort of swindle and failure.

And by some odd freak of luck these suspicions have fallen exclusively on that major stretch of the continental highway known as the Union Pacific Railroad, while the western section, called the Central Pacific Railroad, has wholly escaped censure. On this head, I may say that some time ago I had an opportunity of conversing with one whose official Governmental connection with the roads gives him the best opportunity of knowing their actual condition, and whose highly-instructed engineering talent lends the utmost weight to his judgment, and from him I learned that the construction of the Union Pacific is not only equal to that of the Central Pacific, but on the average better. Moreover, as to the "thrift" which the directors of the Union Pacific are supposed to have displayed, and the skill with which they turned the enterprise to their own pecuniary profit, it is a matter of entire certainty that if the *method* of manipulation in the case of the Central Pacific was different from that of the Union Pacific, the "thrift" was in each case the same, and the spoils not less in the one enterprise than in the other.

But, regarding the whole matter of "thrift," the question arises, if the contractors in each road made money, had not they a perfect right to do so? The Government was generous and liberal in its aid. It was so in order to encourage parties to take hold of the enterprise. Yet, even with the large subsidies which were granted, it will be remembered that men were slow in entering on undertakings so vast in their compass and so uncertain in their result. If, then, those who actually did risk themselves on problematical projects found profit in so doing, are they to be blamed? The construction was subject to the limitations of the terms of a *contract* with the Government. These terms were precise in their requirements; and it needed the attestation of Government Commissioners that these requirements had been fulfilled before the bonds were issued. This approval has been given to every section of the Union Pacific Road save the last eighty-five miles, on which portion the official examination has not yet been ordered; and the character of the gentlemen who now compose the Commission gives the best assurance that, in this matter the Government's interests will be vigilantly and scrupulously guarded.

I was already prepared, before I came here, to believe that the Union Pacific Railroad has of late been greatly maligned. While traveling through various parts of the West, I made it my business to inquire of such practical railroad men who had gone over the road, and who were so situated as to be in no danger of bias in its favor, their judgment on its character. I never heard but one opinion: "The Union Pacific Railroad has been grossly abused." "It is a very good road—a greatly deal better than very many of your Eastern roads." Such was the universal testimony. Then since I came here I have seen a very large number of gentlemen who have come through to this point from the Pacific Coast, and who unanimously express themselves as delighted with the comfort and smoothness of the ride, and most agreeably disappointed at the contrast which the reality of the Pacific Railroad presents with the bugaboo stories whose invention they attribute to the jealousy of the rival sea-line from California. The letters which these gentlemen are writing back to their friends will have a powerful influence in diverting the tide of travel from the steamers to the railroad, and that not alone for those who desire speed in the transit, but for all who are looking to enjoyment on the trip.

And now, it will narrow down this whole question of the quality of the road, and give us the basis of a fair opinion thereon, if we consider for a moment the condition under which the Union Pacific Railroad has been built. Pushing itself out into a vast Wild, utterly destitute of the first vestige of material requisite for its construction, the road in *imperfect* shape was the first condition for the road in *perfect* shape. It was absolutely necessary first of all, to have a track as a means of transport, for *everything* had to be brought up at least five hundred miles to Omaha and then sent forward, there being *nothing* on the ground. Well, gradually as the work went forward, the constructors were able to go back and round off that which was rough-hewn. The ballasting was rendered more complete, wooden bridges were replaced by structures of stone and iron, and such varied improvements made that last year a million and a half of dollars was expended in bettering those portions of the road already accepted by the Government. Accordingly, when at the close of the year a special commission, with an engineer distinguished by the close and critical cast of his mind, was appointed to examine the road, that Commission was able to say of the nine hundred miles then built, that the road was "well constructed and a credit to the Company, while if deficiencies exist they are *such as are incident to all new roads*."

It seems plain, then, that any foundation which the late hostile criticisms of, the Pacific Railroad may have had, must rest on the condition of that portion of the road last built. I do not find that the officials here claim this part of the track to be *perfect*; but it is now in vastly better condition than it was ten days ago, and the Government retains ample security that it will be brought up to the standard of the contract. The last two or three hundred miles were pushed through with unexampled rapidity. It was a race between the two great rivals in the continental enterprise. Nothing is easier than to understand the motives of the two companies. It was a fair game. I may mention that some months ago the Central Pacific Road had placed at a point, some hundreds of miles this side of Salt Lake, a post which indicated where *they* meant to come to. The Union Pacific, of course, pushed their work to the utmost limit of rapidity; the road-bed, accordingly, was on this section made at a time when the frost was not yet out of the ground, and a good deal of imperfection was the result. But this is all a-mending now, and all important deficiencies will very shortly be removed. For example, the famous "Wahsatch Z," (968 miles from Omaha,)—a piece of temporary engineering—is now no more, the permanent grade having been finished. And advices to the Superintendent here state that in a month the track from Bryan to the terminus at Promontory (222 miles) will be in as good condition as the same number of miles of railroad in any of the Western States. When this is brought up, the entire road will take rank with almost any in the country.

If then, some temporary deficiencies have been the inevitable attendant of the unexampled rapidity with which this colossal work has been pushed through, these are far outweighed by the broad fact that the road is finished, and finished seven years earlier than the charter demanded. It can not be doubted that it was the wiser policy to permit some imperfections, and consequently incur a somewhat increased ultimate cost to the company rather than to aim at immediate perfection and lose the more important element of time. "A matter of the greatest importance," says General WARREN, "and highly creditable to the able managers of the company, is that all deficiencies can be supplied at an outlay but little exceeding that which would have obviated them in the first instance, *but at the cost of materially retarding the progress of the great work*." This view of the matter commends itself as sound logic, for without entering into details of calculation, it must be manifest that the saving to the Government by the earlier completion of the road and the benefit to the whole country by the growth of its productive forces in the opening up of the plains to immigration and settlement is the one consideration that overtops every other.

I now come to the prime question: Will the Union Pacific Railroad pay?

This question is closely bound up with the theory of the construction of the road. It is possible that in the Board of Direction there may formerly have been those who, not deeming the prospects of business adequate to reward the building of a first-class road, looked upon the enterprise rather as a speculation out of which money was to be made in the meantime. But this is not at all the view of the present Direction nor of its chief. I know that it is the opinion of the eminent President, Mr. OLIVER AMES—an opinion which he lately expressed here after a careful survey of the whole matter—that the Union Pacific Railroad *will pay to equip as a first-class road and to run as a first-class road*. This opinion, from this source, gives the best assurance that it *will* be put in first-class condition.

While I am writing this evening as to the prospects of the Pacific Railroad I hear an animated conversation on the same subject, going on around me on the part of a number of distinguished railroad and business men, composing the party that has come here to-day on the occasion of the opening of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad through to Omaha—and including such men as WILSON G. HUNT, DAVID DOWS, J. F. TRACEY, D. TORRENCE, J. TILLINGHAST and others—and among all these gentlemen there is but one view, and that is that the Union Pacific Railroad *will pay*.

However, as facts are of more authority than speculations, it may be of value to give some data as to the present earnings of the road, and then to indicate some of the sources on which the Company may rely for a large and increasing business.

The returns of the earnings from passengers and freight for the month of May have not yet been made up, but those for March and April run as follows:

Passengers.—In March the earnings from the transport of passengers was $175,000; in April they were $340,000—an increase of nearly *one hundred per cent.!* But these returns were for a term prior to the opening of the through route. The month of May and the current month will show a remarkable increment. The through travel has quite exceeded the expectations of the officials here. A few days ago, for example, a single train brought hither *one hundred and forty* through passengers from San Francisco. At present the average will exceed *fifty through passengers each way per day*. It is calculated that by the month of August the earnings on passengers will reach $1,000,000 per month.

Freight.—In the month of March the amount of "commercial freight" carried was 5,293 tons, the receipts for which were $220,272 95. The amount of "contractors' freight" was 8,034 tons, on which the earnings were $136,453 07.

In April the total "commercial freight" was 5,344 tons, on which the receipts were $204,534 30. "Contractors' freight," 10,225 tons; "Government," 472 tons; earnings, $18,223 21.

It will now be in order to look a little into the actual elements of the future development of which the prosperity of the enterprise must depend.

The vast land-domain of the Union Pacific Railroad is available in two ways: firstly, in the profits to be derived from the sales of land; secondly, in the increasing business which the settling up of the country will bring to the Company, by adding a profitable "way" traffic to the "through" business.

The soil of Nebraska, through which the road runs, consists, for the first two hundred miles west from the Missouri river, of rich prairie-land, magnificently adapted for agriculture; then of a long stretch of fine grazing country; then of formations useless for agriculture but rich in mineral resources.

Leaving out of view, for the moment, the first two, I shall touch on one of the resources coming under the last category. Precisely at the point where the country ceases to be available for farming purposes, namely, on the Laramie Plains and the mountains to the west, a discovery of incalculable value has been made in enormous beds of excellent coal. These coal "measures" extend all the way from Carbon to Echo—a distance of 350 miles. At Carbon Station, 650 miles west of Omaha, a vein 16 feet in thickness, is being worked, and over 200 tons a day is taken out. This discovery is of a double importance; for not only is it a source of economy to the Company by furnishing a better coal for locomotives than the Iowa coal, and at greatly reduced prices, but as supplying a desideratum that will vastly facilitate immigration. There is an almost total absence of timber in Nebraska, and the emigrant might well hesitate to locate in a region where wood for fuel must necessarily be so high. The exhaustless supply of coal perfectly meets this objection, for the facilities of the Company will enable it to furnish it at a minimum price.

It ought to be, and doubtless will be, the aim of the Company to pursue a liberal and enlightened policy toward settlers—toward those who propose to cast their fortunes with the domain through which the road runs. I understand that at the last meeting of the Board in Boston, the subject of facilities and decreased through fares for immigrants was under discussion. The Company cannot too soon institute a generous theory of action in this regard. It appears that in the course of a week or two the lands of the road are to be thrown open for sale; but before then all possible inducements to new comers should be presented. Already a steady stream of immigration is flowing hitherward, and settlements are rapidly forming along the line of the Pacific Railroad: but it will come in an ocean-wave if no obstacles are presented, and I believe none will be.

I am not aiming to present a complete statement of this vast subject, for that is wholly impossible in one letter; and hence, for the present, I shall only touch on one or two of the sources of business for the Pacific Railroad. Well, then, after passing over the country already indicated, the road taps Colorado and Utah, the large business of both of which places must constantly increase in volume; but I shall better be able to write of these after going over the country. There then remains the through freight and passenger trade. This can hardly be said to be yet initiated; for the Central Pacific Company has not hitherto shown a willingness to enter into a common tariff, and until this is done large or permanent business cannot be expected. I have seen numerous letters from merchants and shippers in Chicago, New-York and elsewhere, inquiring of the officials here what such and such an article could be transported for; and these varied inquiries and suggestions give new and enlarged conceptions of the amount of business that awaits the road when once a fair through tariff is arranged. I learn that since the new management of the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific shows a more accommodating spirit, and it is hoped that a satisfactory agreement will soon be perfected.

Such are some of the present general aspects of the Pacific Railroad; yet after all the enumeration we can make of the actual resources on which it may depend, it is not to be doubted that other and as yet unknown elements which will work to the benefit of the enterprise, will show themselves. The road itself will be the means of developing new feeders and auxiliaries; for a railroad is a creature that "makes the meat it feeds on." Already we have an illustration of this in the accounts which just now reach us of the discovery of an extensive outcome of oil in the Bitter Creek region. Then, again, new agencies and adaptations will suggest themselves from time to time to reduce the expenses of the Company. It has been a colossal enterprise executed under every conceivable disadvantage, and under circumstances that made extravagant cost inevitable. But the Company is rapidly working out of all these drawbacks and improving its road while adopting new economies.

I am now about to start on a careful examination of the road. I shall not hesitate to write of aught I see amiss. But so far I have had only inspiring views of the success of the great continental highway, and I am sure the country at large cannot but desire that it should *be* a success, when we consider the vast and far-reaching interests the nation has wrapped up therein.

W. S.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Bishop Potter on the Infallibility of the Episcopal Prayer Book.

An elegant little stone church, capable of seating 500 or 600 persons, recently completed in Seventy-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, to be called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, rector, was opened for religious services yesterday. There was a very full attendance of worshipers. After the usual introductory services, in which the pastor, Rev. Mr. SMITH, officiated, Right Rev. Bishop POTTER preached the opening sermon from the text, 2d Epistle of Paul to the Colossians, 6th and 7th verses: "As ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in him. Rooted and built up in him, and established in the faith as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving." The Apostles, said the speaker, everywhere assume that the fundamental principles of Christianity are and must be well known, and as the truths taught therein are infallible and immutable, so the Apostles exhorted the Christians to stand firm in these truths and be rooted and established in the faith. They were expected to be so well grounded in the faith as hardly to know that there was not such a thing as a doubt. So ought it to be with Christians at the present day. They need not fear to impair the freedom of the mind by holding as immutable those truths that are so. They can have fixed opinions upon religion, and yet find ample field for discursive thought and speculation. If Christ be the Son of God, do we not need to know it, and to know it as a certainty? Ought it not to be an every-day household truth and conviction, telling us what to think and do? What are the shadows of mere opinion and speculation to arm us against the trials of life and the struggles of the last dreadful day? The Colossians received the truths of Christianity from living teachers, while as yet they had never seen a line of the written word of the New Testament. The Epistles were not written so much to impart new truths as to confirm the teachings already given by living teachers. So also was it with the Gospels. Now, remembering that the Epistles were sent to persons who were already Christians, how would they be read and interpreted? Would each person interpret them according to his wayward fancy, or according to the instructions he had previously received? They were no children who had learned their catechism, and were already rooted and grounded in the fundamental truths of the Church. With the aid of this light they could interpret aright the Epistles of Paul. Thus would it be with our children if care be taken to train them properly.

The Bishop then proceeded to set forth the peculiar fitness and adaptability of the Episcopal Prayer Book and the established service of that Church for the inculcation of religious truth as taught in the Bible. The Prayer Book was the growth of all Christian ages, and bore the impress of the wisdom and piety of all the past. Every line of it almost was replete with Bible truth and much of it in the precise language of the Scripture. If perchance there were passages which seem to be at variance with the religious ideas that prevailed in the world, it was worthy of reflection whether the conceptions or judgments of the individual mind were not more likely to be erroneous than this book which contained the matured wisdom and piety of many generations. For his part he would consider it more likely that all the people of this or any other organization were mistaken than that any passages of the Prayer Book be in error.

The speaker closed by congratulating his hearers on the completion of this elegant and comfortable edifice, which had been reared with so much zeal, piety and devotion, and paid a high compliment to the young gentleman who was to be the rector of the new church. A collection was then taken up to relieve the church of a debt of $7,000, which, as the sittings in the church are to be free, it is necessary should be liquidated as soon as possible.

Rev. Dr. Montgomery on "Ritualism a Form of Jesuitical Craft."

In conformity with the purpose of the congregation worshiping in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Thirty-first-street, near Second-avenue, to raise a fund for some internal improvements in the church by a course of sermons by noted divines, Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY preached last evening to a very full congregation, on the subject of Ritualism. He selected as his text the words of Paul, "I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve, your minds should be corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ."

Beginning his discourse by a reference to a similar tendency toward Ritualism, which marked the history of the Church some thirty years back, and which ended then in the departure of many from the Protestant to enter the bosom of the Romish Church, he prophesied for the present movement a similar fate. Though he had heard the same counsel given now which was given then, to let the movement alone, and not give it dignity or importance by preaching and writing about it—he nevertheless deemed it an imperative Christian duty of all to whom the Protestant faith is dear to preach and teach and speak against innovations which tend to destroy the very foundations and purity of the Christian religion. All the prominent leaders in the former movement toward Ritualism ended in the Romish Church, and there they properly belong. The assumption that it can be made legitimately a part of the Protestant Church, as handed down to us by our fathers, is but a new form of Jesuitical craft, and those entertaining Ritualism are nothing else than Jesuits in disguise.

After describing at length the ritual and doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, he declared them identical with those avowed by modern Ritualists. Doctor PUSEY had already sent a peace offering to the Pope, and Dr. COXE of the American Church is severely criticised for his just rebuke of that letter. So dangerous is this element becoming to the purity of the Protestant Church, that Archbishop CUMMINGS himself has avowed that the Ritualists in the Protestant Church have relieved the Catholic priesthood of the labor of proselytism. In this announcement Doctor CUMMINGS was clearly correct, for certainly as either clergy or laymen begin these innovations on the purity and simplicity of the Protestant faith, so certainly will they not stop short of the Romish Church, and its blasphemous doctrines of Transubstantiation and Confessional pardons. The question is now being considered whether these Ritualists do not violate the laws of the Church, and if it shall be discovered that the provisions in this respect are not sufficiently clear, care shall be taken to make suitable laws therefor hereafter. The orator concluded his very lengthy discourse by urging on the congregation the necessity of each and all, both in life and conversation, to see to it that the faith of their fathers is preserved in its primitive simplicity and purity, and that they "be not corrupted from the simplicity that is in Christ," to that doctrine of sensuous forms which makes of the spiritual remembrance of the Saviour's sacrifice a cannibal and blasphemous repast, or that other and not less dangerous doctrine of confession, which enslaves women and alienates men.

Free Services at Cooper Institute.

The free services at Cooper Institute yesterday, were conducted by Rev. WARREN H. CUDWORTH, of East Boston. In the evening quite a large congregation was present, and Mr. CUDWORTH took as the subject of his discourse the axiom—No man is stronger than his weakest point. After demonstrating by a number of familiar illustrations that no one is stronger either physically, morally or intellectually than his weakest point, he said that as those physical ailments which are the least developed most baffle the skill of the physician, so those moral ailments which are deepest hidden require the most skillful treatment. If men were thieves, or profane swearers, he knew what to say to them and what course of treatment to prescribe, but with those waverers in faith, of whom there are now so many, it was a difficult matter to deal. These free services had been instituted, he said, for the special benefit of young men and others who belonged to no special church. He believed and hoped that they would be successful in bringing many to God.

At the conclusion of the services it was announced that Mr. CUDWORTH had been invited to take permanent charge of these services.

Dr. Osgood's Successor at the Church of the Messiah—Sermon by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth.

One of the most intellectual congregations in this City is that which worships in the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Up to a few months since Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD ministered in this Church, but owing to ill health he was compelled to cease his labors, and is now in Europe. The congregation have called Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, of Boston, to fill the pulpit thus left vacant, and yesterday morning that gentleman preached his first sermon before his new auditors. He succeeded in making an excellent impression on the minds of his hearers, and will doubtless become a favorite in his new field of labor. Mr. HEPWORTH is young, and has very much the style of speaking that characterizes EDWIN BOOTH. His manner is pleasing in the extreme, and his intonation of voice fairly musical, evincing great cultivation. Naturally gifted with a poetic imagination, he intersperses his discourse with apposite rhetorical illustrations, that do not fail to attract the undivided attention of his hearers; while, at the same time, the eminently practical vien of thought that runs through his sermons is well calculated to prove him a deep thinker as well as a pleasing rhetorician. Although not a "pulpit-pounder," he evinces an earnestness of purpose in presenting his ideas that invariably makes an impress on his auditors. His speech is ready and fluent, and his appeals in favor of living up to the high aspirations of our spiritual nature are couched in most emphatic, yet decidedly attractive, phrase.

He took as his text, yesterday, the words of our Savior, "I am the Light of the World." From this announcement made by the Redeemer, he showed how great was God's love for mankind, and how his paternal care was observable in every act of our lives. He disclaimed the idea of terror, as attaching to the Almighty, and presented Him as a loving father, whose beneficence is apparent even in His chastisements. He counseled submission to the decrees of Divinity, because of the goodness inherent in the Godhead, which works for our benefit even when it appears to be subjecting us to the ordeal of sorrow. The reverend gentleman's discourse was listened to with most profound attention, and seemed to give eminent satisfaction to the highly intellectual congregation over whom he has been called to preside. At the close of the sermon, the members of the church partook of the sacrament. Mr. HEPWORTH will regularly enter on his pastoral duties on the first Sunday in October next, until which time there will be no services in this church.

Ordination of a Missionary.

Mr. EDWARD RIGGS was ordained, last evening, as a missionary, by the Fourth Presbytery of New-York, in the West Presbyterian Church in Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The services were attended by a large congregation. After the ordinary service of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., pastor of the Church, preached a sermon from St. Matthew, vi., 10, in which he dwelt upon the duty of preaching the Gospel faithfully in all parts of the world, discussing the missionary prayer and the missionary motive. Rev. JAMES D. DWIGHT offered the ordaining prayer, and Rev. GEORGE W. WOOD, D. D., Secretary of the American Board of Christian Foreign Missions, formerly himself a missionary to Constantinople, delivered the charge to the candidate, in which he urged him especially to do all that lay in his power to promote the interests of the Robert College in Turkey, (whither the missionary goes,) endowed by Mr. C. R. ROBERT, a member of this Church, where native young men are trained to the ministry. He called upon him to foster a spirit of independence in the native churches, leading them to depend more and more on their own success rather than upon aid from here. Finally he exhorted him to faithfulness, earnestness, humility and devotion in his works, and asked the divine blessing upon it and him.

Mr. RIGGS is a son of Rev. Dr. RIGGS, of Constantinople. He was married last week to a daughter of the late Rev. H. G. O. DWIGHT, a missionary to Constantinople. Mr. RIGGS and his bride were both born in that city, and return thither, sailing next Saturday in the steamship *Erin*. The scene of Mr. RIGGS' missionary labors is to be Sivas, in the interior of Turkey.

Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Dr. Adams.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS preached, last night, a baccalaureate sermon, at his church on Madison-square, to the graduating class of the City College. He said that the reason given to men by God should be dedicated to the welfare of their fellow-creatures. He spoke of the fine poetry of the ancients, which had been marred by immorality; of that of the earlier modern writers, that had been similarly stained, and of PORSON, who had devoted his prodigious powers to simply committing unimportant lines to memory. GIBBON, he thought, in placing the finishing touch to his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in which much scepticism had been displayed, must have felt a secret misgiving as to the value of his work, and GOETHE, aiming in *Faust* to explain the enigma of life, refused to receive its only solvent, the Christian faith. There was a deep meaning, the speaker remarked, in the prize that had been offered at Princeton to the graduating student who had been most a "gentleman." Much was comprehended in the word. It had been said that Jesus Christ was the highest type of a gentleman that had ever breathed. That man led the truest life, who thought the least of himself and the most of others, and the whole chemistry of existence showed, at the bottom of the crucible, Christian usefulness as the rich precipitate. Each position of the speaker was interestingly illustrated.

Hebrew Free Schools—Examination at Steinway Hall.

The fourth annual examination of the Hebrew Free Schools of New-York took place yesterday forenoon at Steinway Hall.

There were present about 500 children, together with a large number of the parents and friends, including Drs. ISAACS, CRAMER, GUINSBERG, PHILLIPS, WATERMAN, VEDEINER and GOLDSTEIN. There were seven classes in all examined in their various branches of study, the children acquitting themselves with much credit. The examination was varied by recitations by some of the scholars in English, German and Hebrew, and concluded with short addresses by Dr. ISAACS and ABRAHAM OTTINGER, Esq., the President of the Association, in which they thanked those who had contributed toward the support of the schools in the past, and assured them of the acceptableness of their future donations. A number of the children had medals and other presents given them in recognition of diligence and success in their studies.

There are at present four of these free schools in charge of the Association, two of which are situated in Avenue C, one in Greenwich-street, and one in Twenty-seventh-street.

Sudden Death at Glen Cove, L. I.

On Saturday morning a very sudden and somewhat singular death occurred at the landing at Glen Cove, Queens County. The wife of JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, of that place, had been to the stores to collect her Sunday supplies and make other necessary purchases, and returned home without the least sign of anything being wrong. Shortly after she entered the house, she went to the flour barrel, and while in a stooping position, raising some flour, she expired. An inquest was held, and death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

Serious Accident in the Bowery.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4:30 o'clock, car No. 106 of the Third-avenue was going down town at a rapid rate, and, when in the Bowery near Houston-street, ran over a boy named HERMAN GUET, of No. 57 First-street, breaking his arm. The boy was carried to Police Headquarters, where his wound was dressed by Dr. ARMSTRONG, and was then taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, which arrived in charge of Warden BRENNAN within twenty-five minutes from the time the order was sent for it.

Attempted Suicide.

About midnight, Saturday, ELLEN ALLEN, of No. 63 Cherry-street, attempted to commit suicide by taking Paris green. The quantity was not sufficient for her purpose, and the Police being informed of her suffering condition yesterday, she was attended by Dr. ARMSTRONG, and subsequently sent to Bellevue Hospital.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅝ for money and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 79⅞. Stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 94.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 12—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12.

Sugar firm at 39s. 6d.@40s. ꝑ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot; easier at 39s. 3d.@40s. for delivery.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12—1 P. M.

The following are the closing prices of the Stock Exchange to-day: Consols, for money, 92¾; Consols, for account, 92¾; United States five-twenty Bonds (old) firmer at 80⅛. Erie Railway shares, 19⅛. Illinois Central Railway Shares, 94⅛. Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 12—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes a shade more active; the sales to-day have reached 10,000 bales; prices unchanged.

Wheat, 9s. 5d. ꝑ cental for California White. Resin 5s. ꝑ cwt. for common North Carolina. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 12.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire on spot, 144½f.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 12—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 86½@86¾ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 12—Evening.

Petroleum closed dull at 46½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12—Evening.

Tallow, 44s. ꝑ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, June 13.

United States Bonds firmer. Five-twenties are quoted to-day at 86⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sunday, June 13.

Bourse strong; Rentes advanced to 71f. 25c.

HAVANA, Sunday, June 13.

The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending Saturday, the 12th inst.: The SUGAR market is buoyant, on the basis of 8½@8¾ reals for No. 12 Dutch Standard; stock in warehouse in Havana and Matanzas, 384,000 boxes, and 19,000 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 38,000 boxes and 5,500 hhds. to foreign countries, and 9,000 boxes and 3,200 hhds. to the United States. MOLASSES—Fair to Good Refining firm at 7½@8 reals ꝑ keg. LARD steady; in tierces, 19½c. ꝑ lb.; in 25-pound tins, 21½c. FLOUR easier; quoted at $10 25 ꝑ bbl. PETROLEUM dull; in bbls., 4½ reals; in tins, 5½ reals ꝑ gallon. All other articles unchanged. FREIGHTS advancing. EXCHANGE stiff; quotations unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 12.

FLOUR dull and easier at $4 50@$6 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT firmer and higher; sales of No. 1 at $1 13@$1 14; No. 2 at $1 10¼. CORN dull and No. 1 lower; sales at 62c.@62½c.; No. 2 at 57½c.@57¾c. OATS easier; No. 2 at 59½c.@60c. RYE active and steady at 95c.@96c. for No. 1, and 93c.@94c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal and unchanged. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at 90c.@91c. Mess PORK advanced 50c.; sales at $33; firm. LARD—Sales at 18¾c.@19c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS higher; sales at 13c., loose. HAMS, 15¾c. Beef CATTLE dull, weak and lower at $5 80 for Butchers' Cows and Steers, $6 25@$6 80 for Fair to Medium, and $7@$7 50 for Good to Choice Shipping. Live HOGS active and higher; $8 50@$8 90 for Fair to Medium; $9@$9 40 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 178,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 141,000 bushels Wheat, 137,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS active and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 12.

TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON—None here. FLOUR steady and unchanged; the business was small. WHEAT dull at $1 05@$1 10 for No. 2 Spring; $1 12 for No. 1 do.; $1 20@$1 24 for Prime to Choice Red Fall; $1 50@$1 68 for Choice to Fancy White. CORN dull; Mixed and Yellow in new sacks, 70c.; Mixed White, 73c.; Common White, 75c.@76c.; Choice to Fancy, 80c.@82c., all in new sacks. OATS dull at 58c.@58½c., in bulk; 64c.@67c. for Mixed to Fancy in sacks. RYE steady at 93c. for Prime. WHISKY firm at 94c. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $33; Packed Dry-salted Clear Sides 17½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@18½c. LARD quiet. CATTLE firm at $4@$7. Live HOGS steady at $7 50@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 12.

FLOUR lower in Spring grades; sales 1,300 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White, and $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 34. CORN dull; small sales No. 1 at 80c. OATS held at 73c. for Ohio. RYE nominally $1 in bond. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ꝑ cwt. MILLFEED lower; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $25 ꝑ cwt. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8½c.; Corn, 7½c.; Oats, 4¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—400,000 bushels Wheat, 18,600 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Rye, 3,900 bushels Peas, 1,326,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 13,700 bushels Oats, 1,820,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 12.

COTTON buoyant; Middlings, 29¾c.@30c.; the market is nearly bare of Middlings; sales, 850 bales; receipts, 366 bales; exports, 5,068 bales. GOLD, 138¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 152¼; New-York sight, par@¼ ꝑ cent. premium. FLOUR—No Superfine is offering; Double Extra, $6 30; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN, $1 07@$1 10. OATS, 75c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY, $28. PORK—$33 75@$34; holders are asking higher prices. BACON advanced to 14¾c. for Shoulders; 18¼c. for Clear Rib and 18½c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 19¼c. for Tierce, and 20c.@21c. for Keg. SUGAR dull; Common, 9½c.@10½c.; Prime, 13½c.@13¾c. WHISKY, 87½c.@89½c. COFFEE—Fair, 14¾c.@15¾c.; Prime, 16½c.@16¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 12.

COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 31½c.; Middling Gulf, 32½c. FLOUR very dull, holders pressing on market; sales, 600 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family, $5 75@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $6@$7; Ohio do., $6 75@$7 75; WHEAT held firmly; sales, 2,000 bushels Red at $1 45@$1 50; Amber, $1 55@$1 65. RYE lower; Western at $1 25@$1 30. CORN scarce; Yellow, 92c.@93c.; High Mixed Western unchanged; sales, 3,000 bushels. OATS steady; Western, 72c.@75c.; Southern and Pennsylvania, 60c.@70c. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR, MOLASSES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady at 96c.@$1.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 12.

FLOUR dull and nominal; Family at $5 50@$5 75; Extra, $4 75@$5 25. WHEAT dull at $1 15@$1 20. CORN quiet but in good demand at 60c.@63c. OATS unchanged. RYE dull at $1. COTTON firmer; Middling, 30c.; stock light, estimated at 1,600 bales. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. WHISKY held at 92c.@93c. Mess PORK held at $32 30. Bulk MEATS held firmly at 13c.@15¼c.; Shoulders sold at 13c. packed; held at 13c. for loose later. BACON firm and scarce at 14c. for Shoulders, 17¾c.@18c. for Sides, but held ¼c. higher later. LARD firm; held at 19c., and 17¾c. offered. GOLD, 139.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 12.

RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 92,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—134,000 bushels Wheat, 86,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat, 14c.; Corn, 12c.; Oats, 8c., to New-York. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT inactive and nominal at $1 24 for No. 2 Chicago. CORN in fair demand; sales 85,000 bushels, all on private terms, excepting a few car and small lots of No. 2 at 69c.@70c. OATS in moderate demand; sales 35,000 bushels at 68c.@68½c.@68¾c. RYE nominal; no demand. Mess PORK firm at $33. LARD, 19c. for Prime. HIGHWINES inactive and nominally unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 12.

FLOUR, $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT weak; Fair to Choice, $1 40@$1 62½. LEGAL TENDERS, 73½. MINING STOCKS during the week were active but steadily declining; rates for most descriptions closed flat; Alpha, $26; Belcher, $25; Bullion, $15; Chollar, $322; Confidence, $56; Crown Point, $60; Empire Mill, $70; Gould & Curry, $112; Hale & Norcross, $155; Imperial, $84; Kentuck, $195; Occidental, $18; Ophir, $23; Overman, $75; Savage, $34, Sierra Nevada, $43; Yellow Jacket, $60.

TOLEDO, Saturday, June 12.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT moderately active; Amber, $1 30 on the spot and seller for June; White Michigan, $1 33; Red, $1 18. CORN active and better; No. 1 at 68½c.; No. 2 at 66c. OATS dull, and nothing doing. RYE dull at $1, but no buyers. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bushels Wheat, 8,500 bushels Corn, 9,500 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 12.

Flour dull; City Double Extra, $5 50@$5 87. WHEAT steady at $1 14 for No. 1, and $1 10½ for No. 2. OATS steady at 59c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. RYE steady at 93c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS quiet; 8c. to Buffalo, 13c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 12.

OATS dull at 70c.@72c. RYE dull at $1 25. CORN dull at 65c.@70c. PROVISIONS steady; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.; Shoulders, 14½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19c.@19½c. LARD—Tierce, 19c.@19½c. Mess PORK, $33. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 50@$5. TOBACCO steady; sales, 201 hhds. at $3 30@$15 50.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 12.

COTTON very firm; Middlings, 31½c. FLOUR fairly active, but unchanged. WHEAT firmer but not higher. CORN firm; White, 88c.; Yellow, 92c. OATS steady at 72c. RYE dull and unchanged. Mess PORK firm at $32 50. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 17¾c.@18c.; Clear Rib, 18¾c.; Shoulders, 15c.; Hams, 21c.@22c. LARD firm at 19½c.@20c. WHISKY unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 12.

COTTON quiet and firm; Low Middling, 30c.; receipts, 41 bales; exports, 908 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5. CORN, 82c.@88c. OATS, 97c. Mess PORK, $33 25. LARD, 20c.@24½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14¾c.@14½c.; Sides, 18¾c.@19c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, June 12.

COTTON was active and excited and closed irregular; sales, 2,250 bales; Low Middlings, 28¾c.; receipts, 245 bales.

DETROIT, Saturday, June 12.

FLOUR dull; WHEAT, $1 64 for Extra White; No. 1 firm at $1 40; No. 2 steady at $1 18 bid; Amber No. 1 at $1 28. CORN quiet at 65c. for No. 1 Mixed. OATS firm; nominally 64c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, June 12.

Spirits of TURPENTINE ½c. lower; sales at 39½c. RESIN unchanged in prices; Strained, $1 70. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 60@$3. TAR, $2 25.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 12.

COTTON quiet but steady; sales 250 bales; Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 422 bales; exports, coastwise, 321 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, June 12.

The stiffness in the COTTON market checked sales to any extent; holders are asking 30c.; sales, 70 bales; receipts, 26 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, June 12.

The COTTON market is quiet but firm; Middlings, 29c.@29½c.; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 471 bales.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of London	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	June 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Santiago de Cuba	June 16	New-York	Copenhagen.
Donau	June 17	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	June 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	June 19	New-York	London.
Columbia	June 19	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.			
Columbia	June 17	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	June 18	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Boston*, close at the General Post Office at 10 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at 12 M.

Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken to 1:45 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 13—*In steamship Bellona, from London, &c.*—Sarah Lands, J. E. Aedine, T. V. Wietacken, Rebeica Meioman, Sarah Beal, Harry Nasch, Jennie Limsden, Charles Grey, W. Limmers, Martha Limmers, Wm. Limmers, Catherine Wachtere, Marie Wilkens, Ellen Mott, Wm. R. Mott, Ellen Mott, Thomas Rowen, R. H. Booth, Arthur Bernard, Della Bernard, Esther Bernard, Henry Bernard, Geo. Silva, Julia Silva, A. A. Bruner, Sophie Bruner, Cath. Bruner, Francois Bruner, Fanny Hamilton, Richard Weber, William Duras, David Lewison, Marie Rawson, M. Malkam, Nelice Maskam, Henriette Martindale, Eliza Springer, Chas. H. Springer, Jas. V. Springer, Wm. Cunving, Grace Slupiel, Garce A. Slupiel, Henry Ludeman, Elias Silkman, Sarah Silkman, James Silkman, Joseph Silkman, Samuel Silkman, Henry S. Paulfet, Imanuel, Clara T., Fanny, Kate, Anna, Lois and Henry Paulfet, Thomas Mabron, L. Klennerdinger, L. Heller, Daniel Seligman, Auguste Martin, Mme. Martin.

JUNE 13—*In steamship Hecla, from Liverpool*—Mr. Garsecoli Manrizzio and lady, Fiori Batista and lady, Mrs. Zanini Geleister and child, Miss Gargoli Edoigi, J. G. Chapman, James Warner, Miss E. L. Strickland, Miss N. Koester.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Captain E. B. Turpin, G. H. Schiffer and lady, M. Daly and wife, P. M. Nightingale, Mrs. J. Meyers and nurse, Miss B. Green, Mr. Hardee, 2 nurses and 4 children, Miss S. Elliott, Miss J. N. Cooke, Miss P. M. Lee, S. Harman, T. D. Corkingham, J. B. Blanchard, J. McPherson, R. Hartley, W. H. Young, H. Meigs, H. P. Wright, J. Quimby, M. J. Reiley and wife, Miss A. C. Oakey, Miss A. C. Morris, Miss A. C. Higgins, Mrs. A. H. Beauchamps, G. D. Crommelin, Jno. McLaughlin, Mrs. McBurney, Master McCurney, and 3 in steerage.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans.—R. Bradley, Mrs. S. Clapp and child, Miss L. Castenuro, Miss G. Stephens, D. Young, T. W. Buddecke, D. A. Mason and lad, T. Julian and lady, Mrs. J. Ryback, child and servant, Mrs. and Miss Bibber, Ed. Burns, S. Goldman, Dr. C. Woodford and lady, J. J. Lewis, J. M. Gleason, G. Croman and lady, 3 Master Cromans, J. McCleevy, J. Taylor, Z. Spanzenberg, C. L. Hentz, Miss Conant, and 20 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets...... 7 32 | Moon sets..11 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 13.

Arrived.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool June 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 645 passengers to E. Cunard; was detained outside Sandy Hook by fog 2 hours and 40 minutes; June 3, at 3 P. M., lat 50 40, lon. 10 30, exchanged signals with steamship Dacian, hence for Glasgow; 5th, at 7 P. M., lat 49 44, lon. 26 40, exchanged signals with steamship Hansa, hence for Bremen; 6th, at 6 P. M., lat. 48 45, lon. 32 45, exchanged signals with ship Mayflower, of Newcastle, from New-Orleans for Havre; 7th, at 2:30 P. M., lat. 47 40, lon. 39 05, exchanged signals with ship Cornelia, (Dan.,) bound W.; 8th, at 5 P. M., lat. 46, lon. 45 30, exchanged signals with steamship Malta, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Billings, London May 25, via Havre 28th, with mdse. and 530 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. June 7, lat. 44 20, lon. 49 30, exchanged night signals with a North German Lloyd's steamer, bound E.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, 6th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship General Barnes, Morton, Savannah June 10, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Valley City, Johnson, Alexandria, with mdse. to Philips & Brown.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay June 8, with coal and passengers to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Union, (of Quebec,) Faulke, Newport, Eng., 40 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had light westerly winds and calms almost the entire passage.

Bark Laura Maria, (N. G.,) Albrecht, Bristol, Eng., 49 ds., with railroad iron and mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Harriet Leivesley, (Br.,) Waters, St. Jago de Cuba 17 days, with sugar and 8 passengers to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master; sld. in co. with brig Kingston and schr. Nancy for Halifax. Left in port brig Zephyr for New-York in 3 ds.

Bark Jane Young, (of St. John, N. B.,) Perry, Matansas 12 ds., with sugar and melado to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Mokanna, (of St. John, N. B.,) McClean, Newport, Eng., 62 ds., with railroad iron to master. Experienced strong westerly gales and calms; shifted cargo, lost water, &c.

Bark Courier, (N. G.,) Mohr, Marseilles 78 ds., with mdse. to E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Wm. Creevy, (of Philadelphia,) Haley, Bermuda Feb. 22, via Kingston, Jam., May 23, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons & Co. Experienced a succession of heavy gales from Feb. 28 to March 9; sprung aleak and was obliged to put into Kingston March 22.

Brig Walter Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Montevideo 55 ds., with wool and hides to J. E. Ward & Co. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage; crossed the equator May 20, in lon. 37. April 29, lat. 27 15 S., lon. 37 28 W., fell in with ship Belle Creole, of Boston, in a sinking condition, and took off the crew, 21 in number. The Belle Creole was bound to Cowes from Callao, with a cargo of guano, and had sprung a leak in a heavy gale off Cape Horn. Landed the crew at Pernambuco on May 12.

Brig Emma L. Hall, (of Stockton,) Blanchard, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. The E. L. H. brings the mate and 3 men of the schr. Laura, of Boston, wrecked at Sand Key on the 19th ult. on the voyage from Boston to Jamaica.

Brig Susan, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Smart, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to J. & G. Knox; 4th inst., off Arichat, spoke bark Union, from Cow Bay for New York.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Hutchings, of and from Bermuda 7 ds., with produce and 6 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Brig Proteus, Driscoll, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Mary Cobb, Farrell, Alexandria.

Schr. Fleetwing, (of Brixham,) Kendrick, Palermo April 17, with fruit to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar May 4; had moderate weather.

Schr. Laura, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Ceare, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pines to James Douglass.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Norton, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Wm. E. Leggett, Porter, Fredericksburg, Va., 8 ds., with corn to master.

Schr. Crown Point, (of Newburyport,) Perkins, Cat Island 7 ds., with pines to Jas. Douglas.

Schr. Grand Pre, (Br.,) Vantweed, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Cyprus, Simpson, Harrington 9 ds., with spiling to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Parsons, Norfolk 3 ds., with railroad ties to Benton & Co.

Schr. Martha T. Pike, (of Newburyport,) Howe, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Left no vessels.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Ellis, Calais 7 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Brilliant, Curtis, Cutler 8 ds., with spiling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ella Brown, Brown, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with spiling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Susan Dumott, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Decatur, Blunt, Cutler 8 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Dresden, Smith, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Senator, Grimes, New-Haven.

Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Collins, Virginia.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Bridgeport.

Schr. H. Willetts, Bolt, Providence.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Weeks, Providence.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Providence.

Schr. Chas. W. Bently, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Providence.

Schr. Anna B. Jacobs, Jones, Providence.

Schr. John C. Baxter, Jones, Providence.

Schr. St. James, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Tribble, Portland, Conn.

Schr. John, Wright, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Cameo, Dennison, Mystic.

Schr. Mary & Frances, Boylen, New-Haven.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Port Jefferson.

Schr. San Luis, Lozier, New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Robinhood, Adams, Bridgeport.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Hemmingway, New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. Woolsey, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, New-Haven.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. B. Steelman, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. Emily White, Dakin, Virginia.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Rondout, for Dighton.

Schr. San Juan, Jones, Albany, for Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, S.; weather hazy.

Below.

Bark Antelope, White, from St. Croix 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Bark Probo, (Ital.,) De Martino, from Marseilles.—(By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 13—Arr. steamships Delphi, from Philadelphia; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; brig Electra, from Palermo; schrs. Harris, from Westbrook; E. A. DeHart and Maria Louisa, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12—Arr. United States steamer Pensacola, from Mexican ports; steamer Colorado, from Panama; ship Whittington, from Liverpool; San Francisco, from Newcastle, N. S. W.; Speedwell, from Punta Arenas.

Cld. ship Macedon, for Shanghae.

CHARLESTON, June 13—Arr. steamer Magnolia, from New-York; schr. Matilda Brooks, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, June 13—Arr. steamer Herman Livingston, from New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

IRISH CHANNEL—ISLE OF MAN.

Light at Derby Haven.

Official information has been received at this office that the local light on Fort Island, entrance of Derby Haven, Isle of Man, is exhibited only during the fishing season, or from the 12th day of August to the 10th day of October.

SCOTLAND—WEST COAST—RIVER CLYDE.

Red and White Light on Donald's Quay.

Also, that from the 1st day of February, 1869, a light would be exhibited on Donald'd Quay, between Bowling and Erskine Ferry, north side of the river Clyde.

The light is a red and white light, shown in alternate panes of red and white glass, elevated 24 feet above high-water springs.

The light is intended to indicate the bend of the channel.

ENGLAND—EAST COAST—RIVER HUMBER.

Alteration in Buoys between Kingston-upon-Hull and the Sea.

Also, that in order to conduce to the adoption of an uniform system of buoyage, it is intended that the following alterations in the buoys of the river Humber shall take place from July, 1869, viz.:

The buoys on the port hand in entering the river, which have hitherto been painted red, be painted black and white in vertical stripes.

The buoys marking middle shoals, which have hitherto been chequered, be painted black and white in horizontal stripes.

The buoys on the starboard hand will remain black.

Buoy No. 1, on the starboard hand, (outer bank,) will be distinguished by a staff and triangle, and buoy No. 1, on the port hand, (Sand Haile,) by a staff and cage.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1869.

Spoken, &c.

Pennsylvania—bark, from Leghorn for New-York, May 9, lat. 26 42, lon. 26 48 W.

Susan E. Voorhees—brig, from Montevideo for Boston, May 5, lat. 17 S., lon. 34 25.

Foreign Ports.

At Grand Turk, T. I., June 2, bark Carrie E. Long, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig Samuel Lindsay, to sail next day for Boston.

At Eleuthera, June 4, schr. Marietta Smith, for New-York in 10 ds.

At Montevideo, April 18, barks Annie T. Bell, wtg., and McGilloray, dischg.

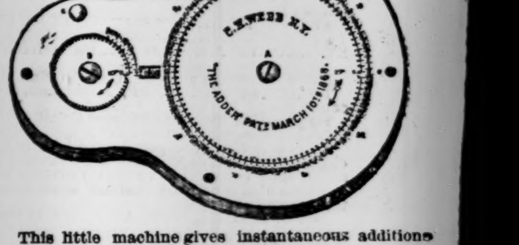
EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

PLYMOUTH, June 13.—The Hamburg-American steamship Allemannia, from New-York June 1, arrived at this port at 7:20 this evening, on her way to Cherbourg and Hamburg.

WEBB'S ADDER.

THE ONLY PRACTICAL ADDING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.


C. H. WEBB N.Y.
THE ADDER PAT'D MARCH 16TH 1869.

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"As a tallying machine it is invaluable in our business, taking the place of an extra shipping clerk."—C. W. STEARNS & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. "From the first day of its introduction into this office it has so steadily grown in favor that not one of us would now dispense with its welcome assistance for any consideration whatever."—North America Life Insurance Company, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

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The most startling *Truths* will come out, like

FOUL MURDER!

ALMOST MIRACULOUS.—We seldom indorse a man in our editorial columns—never, unless convinced that he is deserving, and to speak well of him will result in benefit to the public. It is with this idea that we call attention to Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, No. 697 Broadway, New-York, who is performing cures for Hernia or Rupture, but little less than miraculous, and never before, to our knowledge, attempted or accomplished by any other surgeon. We have with our own eyes seen his cures, are acquainted with men he has brought to health from a living death, and do earnestly advise all who are afflicted to consult with or call upon him. A more meritorious physician does not live. The communication in this week's *Democrat* was handed to us by Geo. Hodges, a man whose life was saved and health restored by Dr. Sherman, as he gave abundant proof, and to it we call attention, knowing those afflicted will thank us if they seek relief and comfort.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

We fully indorse the above, and advise our friends to throw away uncomfortable trusses, and forthwith, lest it be too late, apply to Dr. Sherman's office, No. 697 Broadway, and secure his assistance in the adjustment of his *appliance*. Dr. S. mails pamphlets and photographs of Hodges and other cases cured on receipt of 10 cents.

FURNITURE.

AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses and Curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line. Second and Third-av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

PORCELAIN-LINED

ICE PITCHERS,

THE BEST ARTICLE MADE, manufactured by MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., whose Silver-plated Ware is for sale by

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IMPORTERS OF FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE,

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HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, BRUSHES, BROOMS,

REFRIGERATORS,

WATER COOLERS, ICE PITCHERS, HAMMOCKS, GONGS, STEAMER AND CAMP CHAIRS,

And a complete assortment of KITCHEN FURNITURE AND COOKING UTENSILS

At Popular Prices.

LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

SILVER-PLATED

BAKING DISH

RECEPTACLES.

A novel and beautiful article of table furniture, is used with ordinary crockery dish, and therefore an improvement over others in the market. Also complete TABLE OUTFITS in PLATED WARE and CUTLERY.

Call and examine.

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FOR HOT WEATHER.

GREAT VARIETY AT LOW RATES.

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NO. 96 BOWERY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Gettysburg Katalysine Water

Can be had of all first-class druggists, or at the New-York Depot, No. 5 Murray-st., of W. H. H. JONES, or at the Spring at Gettysburg, Penn., of the GETTYSBURG SPRINGS COMPANY.

Prices at the Spring and New-York Depot, 50 cents per quart bottle; $10 per case of two dozen quarts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 377, June 12, 1869.

47, 18, 21, 7, 53, 5, 31, 51, 34, 25, 38, 69, 76.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 378, June 12, 1869.

7, 33, 31, 18, 55, 69, 48, 4, 17, 8, 21, 36, 10.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 401, June 12, 1869.

28, 58, 27, 18, 75, 31, 66, 49, 62, 50, 77, 67, 14.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 402, June 12, 1869.

11, 5, 9, 4, 54, 58, 88, 47, 36, 69, 28, 43, 58.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.